The New-York Times.

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THE WHISKY RING FRAUDS.

THE PROSECUTIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

INDICTMENT OF GEN. BABCOCK—LETTER OF THE GRAND JURY TO THE PRESIDENT THANKING HIM FOR THE SUPPORT GIVEN THEM BY HIM—THE SPECIAL COUNSEL—MR. HENDERSON'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—There is now no doubt that Babcock is indicted. The Grand Jury brought in twelve indictments this morning against various parties, the most of them being insignificant in their nature. Great excitement prevailed, however, when it became known that Babcock was one of the indicted. The new and corroborative evidence which the Grand Jury had been waiting for arrived this morning, and the Grand Jury at once came to a vote. Nineteen Grand Jurors were present, and the indictment was found by a vote of 18 to 1 in favor of a true bill. The charge contained in the indictment is conspiracy to defraud the Treasury of the United States. The Grand Jury, before adjourning, sent letters to ex-Marshal Newcomb and District Attorney Patrick, saying that although charges had been made against them of conspiracy to defraud the Government, a full and exhaustive investigation had failed to convince the jury of their guilt.

As an evidence that the Grand Jury had the most unlimited confidence in President Grant, the following letter was forwarded to him through their foreman:

UNITED STATES GRAND JURY ROOM,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1875.

To U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, late Grand Jurors for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the discharge of their sworn duty have found it imperative upon them to present to the United States Court of said district the names of many officials and other persons as being connected with the conspiracy to defraud the internal revenue of the United States. As citizens of our common country, sincerely desiring to uphold the hands of the Chief Executive in securing an honest collection of the public revenue, we cannot refrain from thus testifying to our estimation of the moral support which we have leaned upon, as imparted in your notable instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury, "Let no guilty man escape." With this all good citizens can contribute their share in aiding the Government and in sustaining your Administration in its endeavor to conduct it with purity and fidelity. We individually and collectively tender to you our highest considerations of esteem and confidence, and an assurance of our appreciation of the wisdom, patriotism, and independence displayed in directing the measures necessary for detecting and convicting the gigantic frauds which have lately preyed upon the public revenues. We have the honor to be, with great respect, your fellow-citizens,

R. D. BREWINGTON, Foreman.

[Here follow the names of all the jurors.]

On receipt of the Attorney General's dispatch, District Attorney Dyer telegraphed to Attorney General Pierrepont to know if Senator Henderson's services must be dispensed with as Government counsel, and if the Attorney General's dispatch must be understood in that way. But no reply was received to-night in relation to it. The dismissal of Henderson will prove very unpopular in St. Louis.

Senator Henderson telegraphed to Attorney General Pierrepont this evening that he did not intend to cast any reflection on the President in the Avery prosecution, but, at all events, he intends to stand by his speech, and has no apologies to make to the President.

MR. HENDERSON'S ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT—HE SAYS HE WAS INCORRECTLY REPORTED—THE REPORTED DISPATCH OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Attorney General has received official information that Gen. Babcock has been indicted by the St. Louis Grand Jury for complicity in the frauds upon the revenue.

The attack made upon the President by ex-Senator Henderson, in summing up the evidence in the Avery trial, has been the subject of much comment, almost entirely adverse. Henderson is employed by the Department of Justice, and not by the Secretary of the Treasury, as has been represented. The allusion to the President is regarded as wholly uncalled for and gratuitous. The Attorney General telegraphed Henderson to-day that if he had used such language regarding the President as is reported in the papers, his services as a prosecuting officer of the Government would be no longer required. Mr. Henderson telegraphed a reply that he had been incorrectly reported, and would send a correct report of what he did say. Until this is received there will be no further action.

Mr. Morton is very indignant at the publication of the following statement in a letter from Chicago to the New York *Sun*, printed this morning: "It is an indisputable fact that in 1872 Senator Morton telegraphed to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee at St. Louis, saying that to insure the success of the party in his State he should have fifty thousand dollars, and the whisky men should raise that amount immediately. The original of this dispatch was seen by several persons, and among others by Mr. Praetorius, editor of the St. Louis *Westliche Post*." This is a direct and explicit statement, and Mr. Morton desires to make his denial of its truth equally direct and explicit. He has telegraphed to the District Attorney at St. Louis inquiring whether he has any information, direct or indirect, of the existence of such a dispatch as is stated to have been seen by Mr. Praetorius, but has not yet received a reply.

THE BABCOCK INQUIRY.

MEETING OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S BOARD AT CHICAGO—NO WITNESSES PRESENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and Gens. Hancock, and Terry, comprising the Court of Inquiry appointed at the request of Gen. Babcock to consider the questions raised in the prosecution of the whisky cases at St. Louis affecting his reputation, met at the Palmer House at noon to-day, and decided that the court should hold an open session. Major Gardner, the Recorder, stated that on account of the lack of witnesses nothing could be done to-day, and the court accordingly adjourned until noon to morrow.

THE INDIANAPOLIS CASES.

DEPUTY REVENUE COLLECTOR HILL'S CASE OPENED—THE STATEMENTS OF COUNSEL—THE GUILTY PARTIES AWAITING SENTENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—The trial of James K. Hill, Deputy Revenue Collector of the First District, was commenced in the United States Court to-day, before Judge Gresham. A motion made by the defendant's counsel to quash the indictment on an alleged defect in three separate counts of the written instrument was overruled and a jury impaneled.

Deputy District Prosecutor Holstein then made a detailed statement of the process of distilling spirits and the the general arrangements of the distillery where these whisky irregularities have been carried on so long and successfully. The Prosecutor then set forth a history of the Indiana whisky conspiracy, which, he observed, was an outgrowth of the St. Louis Ring, and has been successfully organized since 1873. The defendant has been in the employ of the Government in the capacity of Deputy Revenue Collector of the First District, and the charge against him is that of having been a conspirator with certain distillers who were defrauding the Government out of money. It will be shown in evidence, he said, that the defendant was a party to the Whisky Ring, and for his connection with and conniving at the proceedings of the organized clique he received a monthly allowance from them of $150; that he has given information in advance of the approach of Government officers to these distillers, by which means everything was found in proper shape on the arrival of these officials; that on one occasion Hill was sent by his superior officer, Gen. Veach, to look after some irregularity at one of the distilleries included in the Ring, but instead of making any inquiry the deputy merely went to the premises, and, after loitering about awhile, returned to Evansville with the information that everything was correct. For this report he received $100.

W. J. Fishback, attorney for Mr. Hill, in stating the cause of his client to the jury, expressed his surprise at the sweeping assertions counsel for the prosecution had made relative to the character and integrity of Mr. Hill, which he maintained perjured parties had conspired to break down and destroy. Mr. Fishback put considerable stress upon the fact that the evidence upon which the defendant was indicted was solely that of parties who had pleaded guilty to defrauding the Government of its just dues, and in doing which they have virtually confessed themselves to be perjurers. Men that can lie continuously for three years will not hesitate to swear falsely in this court if thereby they can secure the conviction of an innocent party. The testimony of these perjured persons will amount to nothing in a court of justice unless their evidence is corroborated by outside parties. Counsel said they proposed putting the district prosecutor and his deputy up in the witness stand to testify as to the earnest and determined efforts of the defendant in working up these whisky cases and placing before the Grand Jury important information upon which the guilty parties were indicted.

Only two or three witnesses out of about forty for the prosecution were examined before the court adjourned.

The Bingham brothers appeared in person in court this morning, and, with the remaining parties who have pleaded guilty to defrauding the Government, are awaiting sentence from the court, which will be passed after the Hill case is settled.

Lewis B. Brasher, brother of Penn Brasher, an ex-revenue officer of St. Louis, arrested at Cincinnati, charging him with complicity in the Evansville frauds, was released to-day on $25,000 bail.

THE DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

NORWICH, Dec. 9.—The sessions of the State Dairyman's Association and Board of Trade were continued this morning with an undiminished attendance. A paper was read by L. D. Hardin, of Louisville, Ky., suggesting an improved method for making butter. A. L. Fish, of Herkimer County, read a paper upon the improvement of dairy products. Spirited and interesting discussions followed both papers. At the afternoon session Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, read a paper upon milk as affected by soils. He took the ground that soils, through plants, affect the secretions of the animal, causing the composition of milk to vary. G. S. Van Duzer, of the *Husbandman*, Elmira, presented a paper upon the improvements in dairying. Then followed a paper by Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer County, upon bread and butter. The convention then adjourned to meet in evening session and hear the report of committees.

SALE OF THE RICHMOND WHIG.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9.—The Richmond *Whig* has been purchased by Messrs. Wyatt M. Elliott & Co. and to-day made its appearance under the new management. Gen. Elliott was for twenty years previous to, and during the late war, one of the proprietors of the *Whig* and its chief business manager Nathaniel B. Meade, formerly editor of the *Whig*, and the present Chairman of the State Conservative Committee, will resume the editorial control of the paper, with Messrs. A. P. Bennett, formerly of the *Enquirer*, and C. Maurice Smith, long connected with the *Whig*, as assistants.

THE MEXICAN CATTLE THIEVES.

GALVESTON, Dec. 9.—Brownsville advices state information has been received that a contract has been made at Monterey for the delivery of 18,000 beeves. One hundred and fifty hides were recently received at Matamoras from Monterey, having American brands. Information from different points along the Rio Grande gives the number of cattle crossed into Mexico during the last month. The list numbers 1,620. Most of them were driven toward Monterey. One herd was taken to Camargo and demanded by Capt. King's agent, but the Mexicans refused to deliver them up.

BIGAMY TRIAL IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 9.—The case of George Reynolds, indicted for bigamy, who has once been tried and convicted, the verdict aside being by the Supreme Court on account of an error in the number of Grand Jurymen, is again on trial before the Third District Court, and a jury was obtained to-day. The panel of the Grand Jury in the Second District, at Beaver, Utah, was filled to-day. There is only one Mormon upon this Grand Jury, and it is expected that a large number of indictments for bigamy will be found, as the Judge called their attention particularly to polygamy.

CLAIMING HIS FORTUNE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—Alexander Hart, a prominent American railway Superintendent, late of the Central Pacific, and whose father died here many years ago leaving immense property at East End in trust for his son, and which, as alleged, was disposed of by sequestration, has come to town to institute actions for the recovery of it. Seven million dollars' worth of real estate is involved. The first action is against W. McDonald, a tobacco manufacturer, who is sued for $400,000.

THE WRECK OF THE SUNNYSIDE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 9.—The satchel of Platky, the French jewelry dealer, who was drowned in the Sunnyside accident, was found to-day. It contained about $3,500 worth of property, and has been sent to New-York. No bodies have been found to-day. Col. Wolcott will remain with the wreck for the balance of the week.

BILLIARD MATCH AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Burleigh, of Chicago, defeated Maggioli in a billiard match for the championship of the North and South-west and $1,000, this evening. The score was 500 to 365. Fifty-four innings were played. Winner's average was 9¼ and loser's 7.

WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS BEGUN IN THE SENATE.

APPOINTMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES—MR. BOGY'S PLAN FOR RESUMPTION—NOMINATIONS SENT IN BY THE PRESIDENT—MR. M'MILLAN, OF LOUISIANA, ASKS TO WITHDRAW HIS CREDENTIALS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate to-day was not in session more than an hour. The list of standing committees was reported from the caucus and elected. Mr. Bayard called attention to the fact that the Democrats were allowed but two members on the Finance Committee. Considering the number of Democratic Senators, the importance of the interests that would be committed to that committee, and the share of responsibility imposed on the minority, he thought they should have three members on the Finance Committee. It is supposed that, upon the appearance of Senators Logan and Jones, of Nevada, who are upon the committee, and who are now absent, the Democrats will be given an additional member on the committee. Mr. Bogy introduced a bill authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tenders and national bank notes. He undertook to explain how this bill, without contracting the present volume of currency, would lead to specie resumption. All this Mr. Bogy proposes to do by the following short bill: "That from and after July 4, 1876, duties on imports shall be paid in legal tenders and national bank notes, or coin, at the option of the importer." It was referred to the Finance Committee, where its repose is not likely to be disturbed during the session.

A large number of Executive appointments were sent to the Senate to-day. Among them were those of Attorney General Pierrepont, Secretary Chandler, and Treasurer New, which were confirmed without reference. Among the appointments referred to committees were Richard Gibbs, of New-York, to be Minister to Peru; Ayres P. Merrill, of Mississippi, to be Minister to Belgium, and Christian Wullmeher, of Iowa, to be Minister to Ecuador. Mr. Tobey's nomination to be Postmaster at Boston was on the list. This will dispel those stories which have been circulated that Gov. Jewell was to be forced out of the Cabinet by the influence of Postmaster Burt and his friends.

The bill introduced by Mr. West, yesterday, providing a subsidy for the Texas Pacific Railroad, is not quite the same as the bill prepared last Winter, for it adds another branch to Memphis, which makes the fourth, and provides that it shall have the guaranteed bonds at the rate of $35,000 per mile, as on the other branches. The bonds on the main line are $40,000 per mile. The duration of the guarantee is increased from forty to fifty years. In regard to the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific branch with the Texas Pacific, the bill provides that it shall be between the 100th and the 103d meridians. This is for the purpose of meeting the objections of the people of New-Orleans and Texas, who have opposed a branch to St. Louis on the ground that it would drain the trade to that city from a section of country which would otherwise reach Galveston and New-Orleans. It is denied that the bill is approved by Mr. Scott, and thus is verified in some degree the correctness of the report that was current among friends of the road a month ago that Scott was not to appear personally in the interest of the bill, but was to have it presented as a Southern measure in which he took but an indifferent interest.

The withdrawal of McMillan from the contest against Pinchback for a seat in the Senate will be urged as an argument in Pinchback's favor, and probably with some effect, though it has generally been held in the debates in the Senate that his case must stand by itself, as though no other claim for the vacant seat were presented. The case will be taken up very soon, and an effort will be made to have it decided before recess. A very prominent Republican Senator expressed the opinion privately that if the vote is taken before the recess Pinchback will be admitted.

The Republicans have not formally adopted a policy to govern the party action in Congress during the Winter. Much thought has, however, been given to the subject and considerable discussion. The only question of great importance likely to be prominent as a party measure is the currency question. This question the Republican leaders feel they cannot afford to ignore, and if they take a position upon it it must be that which won in Ohio. The leading men among the Democrats are very desirous of placing their party on the hard-money platform, but dare not attempt it, and an opportunity is thus afforded the Republicans to force the issue and precipitate the division which seems imminent in the Democratic ranks the moment they are compelled to vote upon any declaration of principles regarding the currency. Some of the Republicans, it is needless to say, are opposed to any positive expression from the party on this question, but the hard-money Republicans are in earnest, and they think it is important to know if Republicans cannot be united in favor of honest money. The Republican Party in Congress is therefore likely, at no distant day, to take such action as will place it fully in accord with the President and Secretary of the Treasury upon the currency question. There are many ways in which a yea and nay vote can be forced, so that a record must be made. It is not likely the Democrats will vote together. Some of them will certainly not declare for perpetual greenbacks, and others will not vote against inflation. A movement which offers such obvious advantages to the Republicans is not likely to be neglected, therefore one of the first movements of the minority in the House will be the offering of some resolution which will require a direct, unequivocal declaration from every member of the body upon the proposition to re-establish a currency of gold and silver and paper convertible into gold at par. The minority are likely to accept the recommendations of Secretary Bristow as the basis of their attempts for legislation on the subject during this session.

The President, in his Message, in treating of the Treasury report, suggests that "some better method of verifying claims against the Government than now exists through the Court of Claims, especially those growing out of the late war," be devised. He refers to losses being proved on affidavits of fictitious or unscrupulous persons. The whole paragraph is supposed by the officers of the Court of Claims to refer to the Southern Claims Commission, first, because the Court of Claims has no jurisdiction over cases growing out of the late war except cotton cases; and, second, the court does not base its action upon affidavits, but on the testimony of witnesses regularly examined and cross-examined before the court.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

APPOINTMENTS OF REVENUE OFFICERS—A COMMISSIONER FROM JAPAN TO EUROPE—CRUISE OF THE OMAHA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The following Store-keepers have been appointed: Henry Y. Mott and Robert Atwell for the Sixth District of North Carolina; Samuel P. Satterfield and Squire Venable for the Fifth District of North Carolina; Francis E. Norwood for the Fourth District of Missouri; George Nicholl for the Fourth District of Georgia. The appointments of Gaugers are as follows: J. W. C. Long for the Sixth District of North Carolina; N. S. Cook for the Fifth District of North Carolina; Frank T. Russell for the Fourth District of Missouri; J. J. Davis and Samuel D. Frank for the Fourth District of Ohio.

The following are the balances in the Treasury to-day at the close of business: Currency, $9,834,308; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates, $43,675,000; coin, (including $21,445,400 in coin certificates,) $69,742,723; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes a statement of exports of beef, pork, hams, bacon, lard, and tallow from the various Customs districts for the month of November. The values are as follows: Baltimore, $175,569; Boston, $947,898; Chicago, $13,950; New-Orleans, $13,358; New-York, $3,518,523; Philadelphia, $602,131.

Gen. George B. Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is here on his way to Europe in the capacity of Commissioner of the Imperial Government of Japan to Europe. He is accompanied by two Japanese officers of rank, Mr. Tomito and Mr. Minami. We understand the mission to have reference to financial and commercial matters. Gen. Williams is accompanied by his wife.

Capt. Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, reports to the Navy Department, from Panama, Nov. 25, that he would sail next day for Payta, where he would remain two weeks, and then proceed to Callao, in accordance with orders from Rear Admiral Worden. The state of affairs on the Isthmus is reported quiet. The newly-elected National Assembly was to meet in Panama on Nov. 28, when a new President was to be elected, and the provisional Government of the State would cease.

Seventy-five men, being about one half of the force employed in the Department of Equipment and Recruiting at the Navy-yard here, were discharged to-day.

THE WOOL DUTIES.

TEXT OF SECRETARY BRISTOW'S LETTER RESCINDING HIS FORMER DECISION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1875.

Collector of Customs, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: Referring to my communication under the date of the 10th ultimo, with reference to certain instructions contained in department's letter of Oct. 26 last, relative to the imposition of double duty on washed wools, I have to state that, having given the subject further consideration in its legal aspect, as involving a question of statutory construction, I have arrived at the conclusion hereinafter stated.

Upon a comparison of the provisions relating to wool as contained in the respective tariff acts of June 3, 1864; March 2, 1867, and June 22, 1874, the latter being the revised or codified tariff now in force, it will be perceived that in the latter an important change was made in the relative position of some of the provisions bearing on the question at issue, viz., whether washed wools of the second and third classes should or should not pay double the duty to which the same classes would be respectively subject if imported unwashed.

The act of 1864 contained a provision imposing the highest rate of duty on wools then established, viz., twelve cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem on all wool "imported in any other than the ordinary condition," &c., but contained no discriminating provision with regard to washed wools, *eo nomine*.

The act of 1867 repeated the provision relating to wools imported in other than their ordinary condition, but, instead of affixing a specific rate of duty as before, provided that under such circumstances double duty should be exacted. This modified provision was followed by a further provision relating exclusively to washed wools of the first class, and to scoured wools of all classes.

In the revised or modified tariff of 1874, all the provisions of the act of 1867 are reproduced, but in different positions, and in such combinations as to leave it apparently an open question to what extent Congress intended to discriminate between the different classes of washed and unwashed wools. The provision relating to washed wools of the first class, instead of following, as it did in the act of 1867, the general provisions relating to wools of all classes, now precedes them, and the provision relating to wools imported in other than the ordinary condition, which, both in the act of 1874 and that of 1867, preceded those relating to scoured and washed wools, now follows them as a concluding general provision relating to all classes of wools.

In view of this fact the department was of opinion that Congress intended there should be no discrimination with respect to washed and unwashed wools as between the different classes thereof. Hence the ruling on this point contained in the instructions communicated to you under date of the 26th of October last.

It must be conceded, however, that there is no evidence before the department outside of the statute showing that Congress, in passing the revised or codified tariff of 1874, although it changed the position of the provisions in question, intended thereby to alter or disturb the effect of previous legislation, especially as it made no change in the language of former acts.

Other questions of construction have arisen under the act of 1874 as the result of bringing together provisions contained in different prior acts. A prominent illustration of this fact is found in schedule K, where a provision for "timber, hewn or sawed," taken from the act of 1861, immediately followed by a provision for "timber, square or sided, not otherwise provided for," taken from the act of 1872, the duty under the former being ad valorem, and under the latter specific, while it is generally conceded that the two descriptive phrases used mean substantially the same thing.

The Attorney General has expressed the opinion, in substance, that where there is an ambiguity or apparent conflict in the act of 1874, recourse may be had to previous acts for the purpose of explaining ambiguous or reconciling conflicting provisions.

Referring, under these circumstances, to the act of 1867, and to the provision therein contained imposing double duty on wools of the first class when imported washed, and triple duty upon wools of all classes when imported scoured, and to the fact that such provision follows the general one relating to the importation of wools in any other than their ordinary condition, I am of opinion that, in the absence of indubitable evidence showing clearly the intent of Congress to change the pre-existing law—the only evidence of such intent being found in a change in the relative position of certain provisions contained in former acts—the department is not warranted in departing from the construction of those acts which has hitherto prevailed, but should rather leave for legislative action any defects in the existing law which may seem to need correction.

You will, therefore, regard the said instructions under date of Oct. 26 inst. relative to the imposition of double duty on washed wools as hereby rescinded.

I am, very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Scarcely half of the buildings comprising the Harmony Mills of R. & H. Adams, of Paterson, N. J., were destroyed by the fire Wednesday. Their Essex Mills, five times as extensive as the buildings destroyed, were untouched by the fire. The loss of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company is $50,000. Six hundred and fifty of their 900 hands were able to resume work this morning in their principal silk mills, which were not injured at all. Their weaving department is crippled temporarily, but they will at once rebuild, and will have the new mills running within ninety days. The Messrs. Adams will also rebuild at once. Mr. John E. Van Winkle suffers really the most serious loss, as his only building, worth $15,000 and insured for $5,000, was entirely destroyed.

The graduates of the State Normal School at Albany are to have a reunion at Albany on the 29th of December. A poem will be read by Miss Kate Stoneman, of '66, and addresses will be delivered by President Farnham, of '47; A. M. Kellogg, of '51, now editor of the New-York *School Journal*, and others. Refreshments will be served at a reception in the evening and class meetings held during the following day. C. J. Majory, of Hamilton, Secretary of Association of Graduates, desires the addresses of all who have graduated from the school.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 1:30 yesterday morning an untenanted house belonging to Mrs. Bernard Monaghan, and located at No. 439 Newark avenue, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire. Frame buildings adjoining it on either side were slightly damaged. The total loss is $1,500; not insured.

At 6 o'clock last evening a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartments of Morris Vogel, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 896 Third avenue, causing $50 damage to furniture and building.

A fire occurred at 7:30 o'clock last evening on the third floor of the building No. 337 Broadway, occupied by E. W. Keller, dealer in cotton yarns, resulting in $1,000 damage to stock and building.

THE KENTISH KNOCK WRECK

INQUEST AT HARWICH.

EXAMINATION OF CAPT. BRICKENSTEIN AND OTHER OFFICERS—NO LIFE-BOAT AT HARWICH—THE CAPTAIN OUT OF HIS RECKONING—THE INQUEST AT SHEERNESS AWAITING THE VERDICT.

LONDON, Dec. 10—2:30 A. M.—The inquest at Harwich was opened yesterday.

Capt. Brickenstein was examined. He stated that the crew of the Deutschland numbered nine-nine; after he left Bremerhaven the wind increased to a gale; the steamer's speed was reduced to nine and a half knots an hour at 4 Sunday morning; the lead indicated seventeen fathoms of water seven minutes before the vessel struck; immediately breakers were visible through the snow; he ordered the engines to be reversed; the propeller broke before the vessel's way was checked; the wind being dead astern the steamer drifted on the sands twenty-eight hours before the tug rescued the survivors; the vessel filled at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the passengers were ordered to the rigging; if a life-boat had been sent out Monday night many more lives would have been saved.

It was elicited in the course of the examination that no life-boat is stationed at Harwich.

Capt. Brickenstein, replying to questions, said he was not anxious at not seeing the light on Galloper Sand, as he did not expect to reach it until 6:30 in the morning. If the breakers had been seen sooner the ship might not have struck.

The other officers of the Deutschland testified, corroborating the Captain's statements. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next. Six more corpses have been brought ashore at Harwich.

A Coroner's inquest has been held at Sheerness on the two bodies found in the Quartermaster's boat. The proceedings were formal. The jury refused to adjourn finally until the result of the official inquiry, which is held at Harwich, is known. Meantime they have returned an open verdict of death from exposure, thus leaving the Harwich inquest to fix the responsibility of the disaster.

THE DEATHS AT LEAST SIXTY-EIGHT

ADDITIONS TO THE NAMES OF THE SAVED—FORTY-SIX PASSENGERS AND TWENTY-TWO OF THE CREW DROWNED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The following eleven additional names of passengers saved from the Deutschland are furnished this morning: First cabin, Karl Diederrich. Second cabin, Procopi Kadolkoff, of Russia. Steerage, Florian Bauerle, of Bavaria; George Drettert or Freldrit, of Albany, N. Y.; Anna Hubner, of Reichenberg; Wilhelm Durge, of Prussia; Maria Steurnagel, of Emdorf; E. Schuster, of Neukirschen; Anton Teichy, of New-York; Georgina Frank, of Bohemia, and Nicholas Gross, of Prussia.

It is probable that some others are saved, and not identified on account of the confusion of names in transcribing and telegraphing. The child of Anna Groelk died on the steam-tug after leaving the wreck of the Deutschland. The steamer will probably become a total wreck.

With the latest information at hand it is estimated that at least sixty-eight persons, of whom forty-six were passengers, were drowned.

LATEST ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS OF LIFE, SEVENTY-EIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 10—5:30 A. M.—The latest estimate makes the total number of lives lost on the Deutschland seventy-eight. It is now ascertained that the crew numbered ninety-nine, of whom fourteen were drowned.

The Captain admits that he was an hour and a quarter out of his reckoning. He had an ordinary, not a patent, log.

The North German Lloyds steamer Mosel takes the surviving passengers to New-York.

THE CRUEL NEGLECT OF THE DEUTSCHLAND'S SIGNAL BY THE PEOPLE ASHORE—A SHARP REBUKE FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 10—5 A. M.—In the inquest at Harwich yesterday, Capt. Brickenstein testified that he signaled passing vessels Monday, but none answered. The jurymen and others admitted that his signals of distress were seen at Harwich. A juryman stated that seamen did not feel bound to risk their lives and go to the rescue, having no life-boat.

The *Times* this morning says the facts, if unexplained, cast disgrace on the English name.

CONDITION OF THE SHIP.

THE HULL REPORTED TO BE BROKEN IN HALVES.

LONDON, Dec. 10—4 A. M.—The *Morning Echo* has a dispatch from Sheerness reporting that the Deutschland has broken in halves.

THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

CORRECTED LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED—ALL OF THE OFFICERS SAVED BUT TWO.

The loss of life by the wreck of the steamer Deutschland is larger than was reported yesterday owing to the confused manner in which the names of the steerage passengers were sent to the agents of the company in this City. Early yesterday morning Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the company's agents in this City, received a cable message from Mr. Williams, the German Consul at Harwich, giving the names of the steerage passengers saved. Owing evidently to the imperfect knowledge of German of the person who took down the names at Harwich it was found very difficult to identify the names sent from Harwich with the names on the list received from Bremen. In the telegram sent by Consul Williams the following names of steerage passengers are given as among the saved: Anton Tichy, Anna Marg. Gmoek, Theodor Mast, Vincenz Safarick and son, Babetta Binder and child, and Catherine Bill, all of New-York; C. Otter, Burkhardt Schaffner, Edward Jacobi, Bernhardt Kirn, and George Trellert, of America; E. Schuster, Catharina Schaafer and child, August Adolph Saul, Dorothea Saul, Jacobine Schwarz, Wilhelm Knollersen, Hermann Merz, Fritz Muller, Johann Gars, George Weis, Carl Elling, Heinrich Egner, Florian Baeurle, Nicolaus Gross, Friedrich Hartel and wife, Franz Tremeyer, and Wilhelm Nurge, all of Germany; Joseph Bopp and Johann Küster and wife, of Russia: Franz Holz, Franz Chavat, Joseph Churau, Georgine Frank, Maria Safarick, Franziski Safarick, and Johann Stefka, of Austria.

The list of saved forwarded by Mr. Williams also contained the names of steerage passengers, which do not appear on the Bremen list. This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that passengers frequently go from the interior to Bremerhaven just in time to catch the steamer, and in cases of this kind their names are not, of course, put on the Bremen list, as they are not ascertained until the passengers give up their tickets at sea. The following additional names, therefore, appear in Mr. Williams' telegraphed list:

J. Diers, J. Kuhl, Johann Stephka, Janery Fruttnet, Valentine Hauser, W. Pitsch, Edward Meir, Frans Hamm, Andrew Batka, Wilhelm Blutside, John Swig, Mago Gurick, Tichar Anthon Idilarb, Tichy Clutonin, Matthew Kletkova, George Guevick, Franzis Stephka, A. Herzberg, Franzis Georgine, Augusde Vries, W. Mager, wife and two children, Catherine Schafer, Gerrick Catha, Bonnh Kern, Fransciska Idifarh.

The following steerage passengers are either lost or missing:

Catharina Muller, Adolph Foerster, [illegible] Nickel and wife, Friedrich Loercher, and Gustave Nickel, all of New-York; V. Hauser, John Hammerschmidt, H. Michel Luckenbach, John Tomarko, Carl Pludsch, of America; George Hoernel, Hermann Drewes, Wilhelm Schroeder, Joseph Hardeck, —— Schwarz, Carl Schnepel, Wolf Stern, Maria Steurnagel, Johann Janssen, Margaretha Meissner, Maria Meissner, Jacob Schmidtz, A. Hammernick, Franziska Schnurr, August Beck and family, of Germany; John Gresick and wife and Osip Kadlischiff, of Russia; Herm Mehrer, Jacob Weiss, Friedrich Eissner, and Anna Hubner, of Austria.

The following is a copy of a cable message also received by Messrs. Oelrichs yesterday:

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 9.

Oelrichs, New-York:

Theodor and Bertha Fundling both missing, doubtless drowned; also, Fourth Officer Traunitz, and Purser Beaning. All other officers saved.

Bertha Funding and Theodor, her son, mentioned in the above dispatch, were second-class passengers and residents of this City. Otto Von Traunitz, the Fourth Officer, was an experienced seaman and had served in a recent polar expedition sent out by the Austrian Government. The agents here telegraphed yesterday to Harwich for a corrected list of the saved, which they expect to receive this morning.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN.

THE RUMORED EMBARRASSMENT OF THE COMPANY FURTHER DENIED BY PRESIDENT KEEP—HE REASSERTS THAT IT IS IN A SOUND CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The remarkable statements concerning the management of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway which have been received from New-York during the past three days have caused unusual sensation in railroad circles in Chicago, and have occasioned a general desire that an investigation should be instituted into the affairs of the corporation. The statement that the company is on verge of insolvency is generally discredited. The officials in this city deny any knowledge of an accountant examining into affairs of the company, as has been stated in telegrams, and contend that the company is in an easier financial condition to-day than for some years past. In addition to this they state that the road and equipment were never in better condition than now, and have not been allowed to deteriorate in any respect. They do not appear willing, however, to enter into any detailed explanations concerning the affairs of the company in reply to flying rumors which, they contend, emanate from speculators interested in stock jobbing operations. In view of rumors which are now afloat, provided any serious fears were entertained concerning the securities of the corporation, an investigation into its affairs might be demanded by the New-York Stock Exchange, which is empowered to do so by an agreement which was recently signed by the officers of every railroad whose securities are placed on its stock lists.

In order to learn further news of President Keep, your representative to-day called upon that gentleman. The President reiterated his previous statement that the road and its equipment were in splendid condition. The statements which had been published were merely vague rumors, and he did not propose to attempt to explain them. The annual report, which was given to the public in August, explained fully the financial condition of the company, and it was open to any criticism. President Keep remarked that if anybody held, or can procure from friend or foe any note of the company which is due and should be paid, and will present it at the Treasurer's office in this City, it will be liquidated at once. He had no knowledge of any accountant examining into the affairs of the company, and he firmly believed that all the existing rumors had emanated from some speculator who was misrepresenting the condition of the company.

In speaking of the tributary lines he stated that if the business of three roads alone was taken into consideration, it would make a poor showing, but the main line derived a great portion of its business from the outside lines, which it would lose provided they were not under the control of the corporation; and the earnings from this business over the main line should be credited to them.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Crawley, Jr., was instantly killed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, yesterday, by the breaking of a circular saw in his mill.

John McDonald, of Rahway, N. J., was struck and killed by a Lehigh Valley train on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday.

A number of persons have been arrested at Lebanon, Penn., for passing five and ten dollar counterfeit bills on the First National Bank of Peru, Ill.

John Fitzpatrick, an employe at Corliss' steam-engine works at Providence, was killed yesterday by being caught on a shaft making 120 revolutions a minute.

The schooner Athenian, from a port on Lake Huron, lumber laden, arrived at Buffalo yesterday. All the sail and steam vessels which cleared for that port have arrived.

Company B, First United States Artillery, Col. Frank, arrived at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., yesterday, from St. Augustine. Companies E and F, and Battery K, are expected Sunday.

In the trial of Piper for the murder of Mabel Young, at Boston, the prosecution closed yesterday, after having examined upward of forty witnesses in three days. The defense opens to-day.

A child two years old, residing in Washington, D. C., died yesterday from the effects of the bursting of a coal-oil lamp. The father, in attempting to save the child, was dangerously burned.

A. J. Edmonson, the postmaster of Noble, Ill., was on Tuesday arrested for robbing the mails by United States Marshal Hill. Mr. Hill had sent decoy letters through the Noble office and thus detected the robbery.

The canal breaker is at work west of Schenectady, and the ice was broken from Fultonville to Phillips' Lock Wednesday, a distance of ten or fifteen miles. If the mild weather continues some boats will get through.

The Louisiana State authorities give notice that the interest on the new consolidated bonds will be paid at New-Orleans and in New-York, without rebate, on and after the 15th inst. There is nearly $600,000 in the Treasury to the credit of the interest fund.

A special general meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade was held yesterday, at which a number of important subjects were proposed for the consideration of the Dominion Board of Trade. Messrs. Dobell, Joseph, Grant, and Fry were elected delegates to that body.

Asa W. Kennedy, a well-known stock-drover, arrived at Detroit from Buffalo, Wednesday night, with $4,600, the proceeds of cattle sold, and was robbed of the entire amount on his way home, two miles west of Adrian, Mich. He was seriously injured by the highwaymen.

The bodies of the priests, Fathers Murphy and Lynch, who were burned to death in the hotel in Sault aux Récollets, Canada, on Sunday last, have been carried to Montreal, and now lie in state at St. Bridget's Church. High mass will be held to-day, after which the funeral will take place at Côte des Neiges.

The authorities of Cape Breton have appointed the colliery managers and resident Magistrates a committee to collect reliable information regarding the distress among the miners employed by the coal-mining company at Sidney. The miners are on a strike against a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. on their wages.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man named George O'Neill, aged sixty-five years, was run over and killed by a train on the railroad immediately in front of the Schuylkill Rolling Mills, at Conshohocton, Penn. O'Neill was picking up coal from the track when the engine struck him. He lived only a few moments after the accident.

A reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension and evidence that will lead to the conviction of the person who murdered Moses B. Dickinson, in Amherst, Mass., on Nov. 23. A person answering to the following description is wanted: Five feet eight to nine inches high, blue eyes, slim built, weight about one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty pounds; looks like an overgrown boy; age, twenty to twenty-four; sandy or flaxen hair, and light complexion; very little beard, if any; high cheek bones; supposed to be an American, but may be a Swede.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE MADRID PRESS ON PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE—THE CARLIST COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. SABALLS.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The journals of this city comment variously on the Message of President Grant, but all hope that Spain will vanquish the insurrection in Cuba by force, energy, and perseverance.

LONDON, Dec 10—6 A. M.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* says Thursday morning's papers there express the opinion that the portion of President Grant's Message on Cuban affairs is no more alarming than his former utterances on the subject. The conservative journals consider his language serious. The general opinion in political circles is that the Message is favorable.

The *Epoca* and the *Diario Espagnol* think that intervention is not really intended, and believe that Europe would not allow it.

Further reinforcements are preparing for Cuba.

HENDAYE, Dec. 9.—The Carlist court-martial has sentenced Gen. Saballs to four years' imprisonment.

FRANCE.

VOTING FOR LIFE SENATORS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—In the Assembly to-day balloting began for the election of seventy-five Senators, who are to hold their office for life. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President, and M. Martel, First Vice President of the Assembly, were elected, no other candidates obtaining the absolute majority which is necessary on on the first ballot.

The Left developed surprising strength in the voting. Their candidates received an average of 325 votes each, against 317, the average number thrown for those of the Right.

The members of the Right are astounded at the result.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER COLLIERY ACCIDENT—SIX MEN KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—An explosion took place to-day in a coal mine at Methley, near Leeds, and six men were killed.

INDIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Dec. 9.—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, goes to Tuticorin to-day in her Majesty's steam-ship Serapis. From there he will go to Madras by railway.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF LIPPE-DETMOLD.

DETMOLD, Dec. 9.—Paul Frederic Emil Leopold, Prince of Lippe-Detmold, is dead.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen, except fallen in Minnesota. The temperature has risen over the North-west and upper lakes, but elsewhere is slightly lower. Westerly winds and clear weather prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; north-west winds, clearing and cloudy weather, and occasional light snow over the lake region, Middle and Eastern States. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather.

For the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, slightly cooler north-west winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

For the canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, temperature fall slightly below freezing by Friday night.

The Ohio River continue slowly rising.

Cautionary signals will be discontinued on the lakes after Dec. 15.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	27°	36°	3:30 P. M.	41°	42°
6 A. M.	28°	36°	6 P. M.	40°	41°
9 A. M.	32°	37°	9 P. M.	37°	37°
12 M.	42°	40°	12 P. M.	35°	37°

Average temperature yesterday........38¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........35¼°

THE JEANNIE GILMOUR MURDER TRIAL.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—The case of ex-Alderman Clements, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Miss Jeannie Gilmour, was called at the Police Court this morning. The Crown counsel said he had no further evidence than that of Davis to offer at present. The counsel for the prisoner said he would not call any witnesses at this stage of the proceedings. Clements was then fully committed for trial, bail being refused. William Frazer, the carpenter who made the box in which the body was found, and who, it is alleged, drove the wagon, was then placed in the dock. Mrs. Davis, the only witness, swore that the prisoner made the box in which the body was packed, and that she and Frazer drove it to the sand-pits, in the outskirts of the city, where they deposited it in a ditch. Frazer was promised $100 for the job. He received $35 down. Dr. Davis did not accompany them, as he was afraid of arousing the suspicion of the Police. Mrs. Davis was cross-examined at some length, without having her testimony shaken. She said she was not aware her husband had confessed.

RACING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—The Camden races began to-day. There were three events. The following are summaries:

FIRST RACE—Club purse, half-mile heats, for all ages; $5 entrance; $50 to first, $25 to second horse.

Ascot	1	1
Mollie Darling	2	2
Mother Carrie	3	3

Time—58, 53½.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes for two-year olds; mile heats; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, club to add $150 if two or more start; second horse to save his entrance; closed Nov. 15, 1875.

W. Wyche's entry	1
Tibbot	2
Johnnie B.	3

Time—1:54.

THIRD RACE—Jockey Club purse; 1¼ mile dash, for all ages; $5 entrance; $75 to first horse, $25 to second.

Jack Trigg	1
Abdel Koree	2
Prussian	3

Time—2:20½.

TRIAL FOR FORGERY.

NORWICH, Dec. 9.—L. O. Ackley, of New-York, and G. W. Reed, of Philadelphia, who attempted to defraud the Shetucket Bank, by a forged draft were brought before the City Court today and pleaded not guilty. Examination adjourned to Dec. 18.

POND, THE FORGER, ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Lucius W. Pond, a former wealthy resident of Worcester, Mass., was arrested here to-day for forgery on a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts. He will probably return eastward to-morrow in custody of an officer.

BURNED TO DEATH.

NORWICH, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Rawson Close, a furniture-dealer, was to-night burned to death in his barn. The fire is believed to have been of accidental origin. The barn and its contents were totally consumed. The deceased left a wife and five children

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RODERICK HUDSON. By HENRY JAMES, JR. 12mo, pp. 482. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The author of this novel, the "Jr." appended to whose name connects him with a father whose writings are well known for their rare union of subtlety of thought with vigor of style, has heretofore published essays and sketches which have appealed to the taste of the more cultivated and thoughtful part of the reading public. His last published article, that on Balzac in the November *Galaxy*, is a fine piece of thorough and delicately appreciative criticism, and is also a very characteristic exhibition of Mr. James' habit of thought, of his taste, and his style of writing. As he has thus far exhibited himself to us, Mr. James—considering him as a writer—is the result of culture, and the observation of cultivated society operating upon a mind naturally perceptive, receptive, and yet fastidious. He has shown no indications of qualities of a robust natural growth; but it cannot hence be justly inferred that he is without them. Circumstances may have given his mind the cast it has worn hitherto, and we may see him, as he attains conscious strength and wins confidence in his powers by their exercise, developing original traits which have hitherto been repressed by the combined influences of doubt and discipline. We heartily hope that such may prove to be the case, for he has already shown that he is what so many of our "popular" writers are not—a literary artist.

Roderick Hudson is Mr. James' first published attempt at sustained creative work. As a first novel it must be regarded as remarkably successful. Its theme and its personages are quite removed from common-place; some of the latter have a very considerable degree of vitality; the story is on the whole cleverly although not vigorously constructed, and after we are once, with a little determination, well launched in it, we are not content until we are safely in port at the end of the voyage. *Roderick Hudson* is a rarely-gifted man, a sculptor, in whom egoism is absolute and supreme, and to egoism he adds selfishness, a quality which often, but by no means always, accompanies the other. Some of the greatest and best men the world has seen have been egoists; but goodness and selfishness cannot go together. Roderick's genius is first recognized by Mr. Rowland Mallett, a New-England gentleman of fortune and of the highest character and culture, who finds in the house of his cousin a little statuette in bronze which the unknown sculptor, then a student of law in the village in which the lady lived, had modeled and given to her. And here, upon the threshold of Mr. James' story, we find an example of a fault in literary art which yet commands a certain admiration. Cecilia, Rowland Mallett's widow cousin, is the mere occasion of his meeting with Roderick. She has no other function whatever in the story. She has no more connection with it than the stakes driven to mark out the space for the foundation of a building have to do with the building. And yet Mr. James wastes some very careful work, and many pages, and some of his readers' time upon her. She is minutely portrayed, both as to her surroundings and her individuality. We are even taken so far into the details of her character as to be told that she had "a turn for sarcasm, and her smile, which was her pretty feature, was never so pretty as when her sprightly phrase had a lurking scratch in it"—a description which leads us first to say that this Cecilia was a very good sort of woman to flee away from. We believe that it is Alexandre Dumas *fils* who wisely says, "*N' epouse jamais une fille railleuse. Dans une fille le raillerie est un symptome d'enfer.*" This Cecilia, who is so carefully drawn and finished, immediately disappears, and is no more seen, heard of, or referred to. She is the mere wicket gate at the beginning of our pilgrimage, and we resent having been thus interested in her for nothing. We are inclined to think that this fault is not one into which Mr. James has unwittingly fallen; but that it is a conscious or half-conscious imitation of Balzac, the greatest error of whose art, and at the same time the greatest exhibition of whose skill, was in the impertinent elaboration of mere accessories.

Mr. Rowland Mallett, who is about going to Europe, offers to take Roderick with him and to give him opportunities of study. The offer is accepted; but before they depart a perplexing little triangular arrangement of personages takes place. There is staying with Roderick's mother a certain Mary Garland who, as Cecilia says, is "a sort of far-away cousin; a good, plain girl, but not a person to delight a sculptor's eye." Nevertheless, this Mary Garland has a very captivating smile, and is represented as a person of strong character and deep but quiet feeling. With her at very short notice Mr. Rowland Mallett falls in love, only to discover, however, just on the eve of departure, that Roderick, finding that she loved him, fancied that he loved her and engaged himself to marry her as soon as he was prosperous.

After brief study of the art of the Old World, which he understands by intuition, Roderick goes to work, and (having, it will be remembered, modeled successfully and mastered all the mechanism of his art at home,) achieves success at a bound, and at once becomes talked of—almost famous. But before he makes his first great statue an incident occurs of no little importance to all the personages of the story. As the two young men were sitting together in the grounds of the Villa Ludovisi, a middle-aged and rather overdressed and pompous lady attended by a little elderly man passed them; and then there sauntered in their wake a young lady about twenty years old, very elegantly dressed, leading a fantastic poodle. The poodle was so absurd that Roderick smiled rather aggressively, whereupon:

> "The young girl perceived it and turned her face full upon him, with a gaze intended apparently to enforce greater deference. It was was not deference, however, her face provoked, but startled, submissive admiration. Roderick's smile fell dead, and he sat eagerly staring. A pair of extraordinary dark blue eyes, a mass of dusky hair over a low forehead, a blooming oval of perfect purity, a flexible lip just touched with disdain, the step and carriage of a tired princess—these were the general features of his vision. The young lady was walking slowly and letting her long dress rustle over the gravel; the young man had time to see her distinctly before she averted her face and went her way. She left a vague sweet perfume behind her as she passed.
>
> 'Immortal powers!' cried Roderick, 'what a vision! In the name of transcendent perfection, who is she?' He sprang up and stood looking after her until she rounded a turn in the avenue. 'What a movement, what a manner, what a poise of the head! I wonder if she would sit to me.'"

That is very strongly imagined. The picture is clearly outlined, full of color and full of life. And, indeed, we are inclined to regard this group of people, albeit the characters of all of them are very extravagant, as the most natural, congrous, and vital in the whole story. They are, Mrs. Light, an American woman, once a great beauty, now something of an adventuress upon a large scale; the Cavaliere Nameless, who is also *cavaliere serviente* to Mrs. Light, and Christina Light, the daughter of the latter, for whom her mother is scheming to make a great marriage. After Roderick achieves his success, they, who have till then—and a year has passed—utterly disappeared from view, visit his studio, and there Christina Light plays with her poodle, talks nonsense, and a kind of careless sarcasm with a tone of studied indifference. Roderick asks permission to model her bust. She calls across the studio, "Mamma this gentleman wishes to model my bust. Please speak to him." Then soon she says, "Is it very tiresome? I have spent half my life sitting for my photograph in every conceivable attitude, and with every conceivable coiffure. I think I have posed enough." Her mother hesitates, when Christina bluntly or, rather, coldly says that it is because her mother does not know whether Roderick means the bust shall be paid for, adding, "I assure you she will not pay you a sou;" and again she says to her that if Roderick gives the bust to her, instead of carrying it about, she "can always sell it." But Roderick carries his point. He makes the bust, and he falls hopelessly in love with the original.

Christina Light is no mere dawdling rich-husband-catching beauty. She has character, intelligence, and even a heart. She loathes the position in which she is placed by circumstances, and by her adventuress mother's schemes, and she plays a part. She is not exactly true and and sound all through; and yet she is capable of sacrificing the most brilliant success in marriage, such a success as her mother could not have hoped for, to her womanly feeling and for a marriage that would satisfy the cravings of her heart. The Prince Casamassima becomes a victim of her charms. He is of the ancient nobility; his fortune is colossal; he is not vicious; he is merely a very weak brother in every way. Yet when he is introduced to her at a ball and asks her to dance, she brushes him aside for Roderick Hudson, and that not for mere coquetry or caprice, as amply appears afterward. Her mother is in despair. And well she may be, for Christina roasts her Prince-Crœsus of a lover thus. They are all, Roderick included, on a pretty terrace, which leads Mrs. Light to speak inquiringly of the terrace at the Prince's castle. He replies:

> "It is four hundred feet long, and paved with marble. And the view is a thousand times more beautiful than this. You see far away the blue, blue sea, and the little smoke of Vesuvio!
>
> Christina, love, cried Mrs. Light forthwith, the Prince has a house four hundred feet long, all paved with marble!
>
> The cavalier gave a little cough, and began to wipe his eyeglass.
>
> Stupendous! said Christina. To go from one end to the other the Prince must have out his golden carriage. This was apparently an allusion to one of the other items of the young man's grandeur.
>
> You always laugh at me, said the Prince. I know no more what to say.
>
> She looked at him with a sad smile and shook her head. No, my dear Prince, I don't laugh at you, Heaven forbid. You are much too serious an affair. I assure you I feel your importance. What did you inform me was the value of the hereditary diamonds of the Princess Casamassima?"

Thus does the poor girl scoff at the weak-brained, weak bodied, weak-willed princeling who offers to buy her with his golden carriages and his quarts of diamonds. And she delights to show her scorn of herself and of the position in which she is placed in the presence of the mother whom she despises. She becomes deeply interested in Roderick, and yet does not quite love him with her whole heart; a heart that is ready we see to love with total abandonment upon good occasion. That occasion Roderick does not give. With all her admiration of his genius and of himself she feels that he is not quite manly. The virile force to which her feminine nature longs to render due submission, she does not find in his brilliant but unstable, untrustworthy nature. And so under pressure she engages to marry the hero of the terrace, the golden carriage, and the diamonds. He has at least those, and the title of Prince to boot, all of which Roderick is without, and, as she fears, true manliness besides. Roderick becomes moody, listless, nervous, helpless. He has not broken off his engagement with Mary Garland; and at Mr. Rowland Mallett's suggestion he sends for his mother and his promised wife. The result is not exactly what Mr. Mallett hopes. For not only does Roderick soon confess to him that his mother and Mary "bore" him, but the presence of Miss Garland piques Christina Light. She sees her rival, observes her, treating her not with petty jealousy but in the grand style, and soon to the surprise of all and the consternation of her mother and the Cavaliere, the Prince is sent about his business in a very decided and unmistakable fashion. In her despair Mrs. Light appeals to Mr. Mallett to help her to bring Christina to her senses; and this is done in a scene which we should only mar by quoting from it, but which is very cleverly managed somewhat in the manner of Dickens, for Mrs. Light, although she is a scheming adventuress, is a fool. This scene shows us the author's nearest approach to humor, which does not seem to be a strong element in his composition. Mr. Mallett has an interview with Christina which is interesting, but utterly in vain as far as the Prince is concerned, she remaining firm in her determination against him, whatever may be the fate of Roderick's suit. But to his surprise he hears next day that she not only recalled the Prince, but was married to him that very night. The cause of this catastrophe is intimated to us very plainly. Mrs. Light, and the Cavaliere, told Mr. Mallett that they had yet one pressure in reserve; and this proves to be that Christina is the daughter, not of Mr. Light, but of the Cavaliere, and that besides, her mother is involved in such disgraceful money affairs that only great wealth can save them all from ruin.

Roderick and his party, Mallett included, go off to live a while in Switzerland. There, in a lonely walk among the mountains, Roderick is overtaken by an awful storm, in the darkness and turmoil of which he falls from a precipice and is killed. He is found by Mallett and a fellow-artist, not mutilated, not bloody, for the rain has washed away all traces of such injury, and, as Mr. James beautifully says, "it was as if violence having done her work had stolen away in shame." The body is borne home, the mother and Mary come out to meet it. "Mrs. Hudson tottered forward with outstretched hands and the expression of a blind person; but before she reached her son Mary Garland had rushed past her, and in the face of the staring, pitying, awe-stricken crowd had flung herself with the magnificent movement of one whose rights are supreme, and with a loud, tremendous cry, upon the senseless vestige of her love."

This is the story of Roderick Hudson, and it must be admitted that it does not lack a great and a peculiar interest. It shows unmistakably that its author has the constructive and the narrative faculty, and that he possesses also no small share of dramatic power; and yet its defects are chiefly those of characterization. In detail, in the portrayal of minute traits, Mr. James is very skillful. It is in the expression of a strong unity that he is least successful. With one or two exceptions, his personages are aggregations rather than single conceptions; and when he seeks to impress a character upon us by implication he fails. Mary Garland is an example in point. She is evidently intended to leave upon us the impression of a strong, rich, passionful, and truly womanly nature, one whose passions, and even whose passing emotions, are kept under restraint, a nature whose power is in reserve. But the result is that she is tame and colorless. We see what the author means her for; and yet we think of her as a plain, rather prim and awkward, somewhat shy, New-England woman in an ill-fitting stuff gown—a woman who, in the eye of a much better man than Roderick Hudson, could not stand up a moment before the much less estimable Christina Light. Nor is it only the beauty of the latter which gives her her advantage. For, as we have seen, she is no mere beauty. And, by the way, we must remark, in passing, that the author shows great skill in bringing her beauty before our mind's eye. The task is not an easy one. It is not to be accomplished by mere description of form, of feature, and of color. Mr. James makes us feel the effect of her marvelous loveliness of person.

Another personage upon whom Mr. James has spent much labor, Mr. Rowland Mallett, fails to produce an impression of vital individuality. He is an impossible and not a very attractive character, to begin with. He is altogether too perfect to live, and too consciously perfect to be endured. And although we see what he was meant to be, he remains almost a lay figure, a stiff model of oppressive excellence and wisdom, always saying and doing exactly the right thing at the right time. Roderick himself is better, not because he is morally inferior; but because, good or bad, he is not made up, but imagined. And yet he is somewhat repulsive from his extravagance. Indeed, all through the book we long for some simple, truthful portrayal of our common human nature.

With all this there is a sameness that is monotonous in the talk of these people. Excepting the Light group, they all talk pretty much in the same way, the way of Mr. Henry James, Jr. Mallett might be a male Mary Garland, and Mary Garland a female Rowland Mallett, Esquire.

But delicate and charming touches of character are not lacking, and of these not a few are spent upon Mrs. Hudson, who is altogether the most natural and living of the New-England group. When she first sees Christina Light and is told that Roderick has made her bust.

> "'Her bust? Dear, dear!' murmured Mrs. Hudson, vaguely shocked. 'What a strange bonnet!'"

The some old-fashioned New-England, shrinking from delight in the beautiful, appears with delicately bright characterization, as the mother, son, and Mary Garland are sitting together under a rarely beautiful Italian night.

> "'It is a night to remember on one's deathbed,' Miss Garland exclaimed. 'Oh, Mary, how can you!' murmured Mrs. Hudson, to whom this savored of profanity, and to whose shrinking sense indeed the accumulated loveliness of the night seemed to have '*something shameless and defiant.*'"

In a certain time of great trouble with Roderick, whom his poor mother cannot but regard as having been ruined by Europe, and, therefore, by Mr. Mallett, who is present, she "divided her time between looking askance at her son, with her hands clasped about her pocket-handkerchief, *as if she were wringing it dry of the last hour's tears*, and turning her eyes much more directly upon Rowland in the mutest, the feeblest, and the most intolerable reproachfulness. She never phrased her accusations, but he felt that in the unillumined void of the poor old lady's mind they loomed up like vaguely-outlined monsters." Again, on the same occasion, "somehow, neat, noiseless, and dismally lady-like, as she sat there, *keeping her grievance green with her soft-dropping tears*, her displeasure conveyed an overwhelming imputation of brutality." This is very fine and highly-finished work.

Mr. James' style is remarkably neat, clear, and, we might say, picturesque, if it were not for a conscious primness which is too often apparent. It is generally very correct, and so very rarely at all pretentious that we are shocked at reading of "aufractuosities of ruin." *Aufractuosities* is a good enough word to be put into a dictionary—and to be left there. But it is not a word for living men and women to be called upon to read in cold blood. We observe with some surprise slips in the use of *would* and *should*. For example—"I used to think that if any trouble came to me I *would* bear it like a stoic" (p. 416.) "'Suppose you had fallen,' said Miss Garland, 'I believed I *would* not fall'" (p. 428.) This from a writer of Mr. James' quality and a man of his New-England breeding is astonishing.

On the whole, Roderick Hudson is a book of marked merit and of unusual interest, one of the best novels produced in America of late years. It gives us much now and promises more hereafter.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY MANAGEMENT.

The Assembly Committee on Crime resumed its investigation of the management of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester yesterday. While Hon. Jacob Hess, one of the committee, visited the various departments of the institution, under the guidance of Brother Clementian, the other members took testimony in the parlor. Brother Teliow, the manager, testified that the boys committed to the charge of the Protectory for crimes such as robbery and burglary were prevented as far as possible under the existing rules from exercising any bad influence over the other inmates. During the past three years 143 of the boys were apprenticed to the masters of the various trades. Of this number 102 are still under instruction. All commitments require that boys shall remain in the institution until they have reached the age of twenty-one years. Apprentices, if well behaved, are granted leaves of absence to visit their homes by order of the committing Magistrate. After informing the committee as to the quantity and quality of the food furnished, the witness stated that three suits of clothes were allowed to each boy during a year. According as the boys master the trades to which they are assigned, they are compensated to the extent of five or six dollars per month, out of which amount they pay the expense of their washing and clothes. If a balance remains to their credit on quitting the institution it is paid over to them before their departure. The Sisters in charge of the Girls' Protectory, which is situated adjacent to the Male Protectory, were also examined by the committee. The committee will meet again to-morrow morning at the City Hall.

A VICTIM OF ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Coroner Kessler was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Eliza Conway, who died on Wednesday at her residence, No. 64 North Moore street, from alleged malpractice received at the hands of a Dr. Charles Linquist, of No. 275 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. It appears that Mrs. Conway had been for several years past suffering from an ulcer under the left breast which, from its location, was very difficult to heal. She had been operated upon some years ago in California, but without success. About three weeks ago Dr. Linquist was employed, and he said that he would heal the ulcer very quickly. He cauterized it with caustic, and kept up this treatment for upward of two weeks. The woman grew rapidly worse, and death ensued on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Leo, Deputy Coroner, made an autopsy yesterday. Death resulted from pneumonia, and was unquestionably accelerated by, if not altogether due to, the application of caustic and ill-treatment of deceased. Dr. Linquist has disappeared, and all efforts to find him have thus far proved futile. Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police force, has been notified of the case, and a warrant for the arrest of the Doctor has been placed in his hands for execution. The inquest will be held on Tuesday next.

TOWN BONDS DUPLICATED.

Some time ago the Town Council of Union Hill, N. J., ordered the printing of $50,000 worth of town bonds to put upon the market for the purpose of raising the money with which to defray the expenses attending the construction of the Bull's Ferry road. Owing to the fact that the bonds had not been gotten up in good shape the town authorities decided to have others printed. The old ones seem never to have been destroyed, and a special committee was appointed recently to inquire about them. At the meeting of the Union Hill Council on Wednesday night the Special Committee through Councilman Hauenstein, reported that Fritz A. Meyer, Chairman of the Finance Committee, had had $10,000 of the duplicate bonds, and that $5,000 in bonds reported missing had been negotiated by Mr. Meyer, and the money received for them, amounting to $4,975, had been deposited in bank to the credit of the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Councilman Hauenstein said that he would report at the next meeting whether any moneys were missing.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon as the train of the Staten Island Railroad which left Vanderbilt Landing at 12 o'clock was running through what is known as the Clifton Cut, under a full head of steam, a man ran quickly down the steep embankment to the track immediately in front of the engine. The engineer shut off steam and whistled "down brakes," but it was too late. The cow-catcher struck the man, hurling him several yards away. When he fell the engine passed over him, severing his head from his body. He was a man about thirty years of age and well dressed, and wearing a small mustache. On his person several letters were found addressed to James Hope. Coroner Lee, of Stapleton, will hold an inquest.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—DEC. 9.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, inclosing the list of expenditures incurred in entertaining his Majesty King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, while on a visit to this city; a list of persons not citizens of the United States who have been appointed to consular offices; a statement of the fees collected and reported by the various diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, all which were laid on the table.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senate proceeded to appoint the standing committees for the present session, by a resolution declaring that the committees shall be as follows:

On Privileges and Elections—Mr. Morton, Chairman; Messrs. Logan, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan, Saulsbury, Merrimon, and Cooper.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Messrs. Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, and Eaton.

On Finance—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones of Nevada, Bayard, and Kernan.

On Appropriations—Mr. Morrill of Maine, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, West, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Davis, Withers, and Wallace.

On Commerce—Mr. Conkling, Chairman; Messrs. Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Burnside, McMillan, Ransom, Dennis, and McDonald.

On Manufactures—Mr. Robertson, Chairman; Messrs. Booth, Bruce, English, and Wallace.

On Agriculture—Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Messrs. Robertson, Harvey, Davis, and Gordon.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Logan, Chairman; Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Burnside, Gordon, Randolph, and Cockrell.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Cragin, Chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Conover, Norwood, and Whyte.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Edmunds, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Thurman, and Stevenson.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Hamlin, Chairman; Messrs. Ferry, Dorsey, Jones of Nevada, Dawes, Paddock, Saulsbury, Maxey, and Key.

On Public Lands—Mr. Oglesby, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, Harvey, Hamilton, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald, and Jones of Florida.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Thurman, Chairman; Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Edmunds, and Christiancy.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Allison, Chairman; Messrs. Oglesby, Morrill of Maine, Ingalls, Clayton, Bogy, and McCreery.

On Pensions—Mr. Ingalls, Chairman; Messrs. Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald, and Withers.

On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Stevenson, Chairman; Messrs. Johnson, Goldthwaite, Morrill of Vermont, and Wright.

On Claims—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Messrs. Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christiancy, McMillan, Cameron of Wisconsin, Carpenter, Cockrell, and Jones of Florida.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Spencer, Chairman; Messrs. Hitchcock, Dorsey, Ingalls, Robertson, Merrimon, and English.

On Patents—Mr. Wadleigh, Chairman; Messrs. Windom, Dawes, Johnson, and Kernan.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Morrill of Vermont, Chairman; Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania; Paddock, Cooper, and Whyte.

On Territories—Mr. Hitchcock, Chairman; Messrs. Cragin, Patterson, Christiancy, Sharon, Cooper, and Maxey.

On Railroads—Mr. West, Chairman; Messrs. Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Dawes, Ransom, Kelly, Caperton, and Eaton.

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Sargent, Chairman; Messrs. Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sharon, Goldthwaite, and Randolph.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States—Mr. Boutwell, Chairman; Messrs. Alcorn, Christiancy, Caperton, and Wallace.

On Education and Labor—Mr. Patterson, Chairman; Messrs. Morton, Morrill of Vermont, Burnside, Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Maxey, and Key.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment—Mr. Clayton, Chairman; Messrs. Wright, Oglesby, Alcorn, Patterson, McCreery, and Randolph.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Jones, of Nevada, Chairman; Messrs. Dawes and Dennis.

On Printing—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman and Saulsbury.

On the Library—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Edmunds and Ransom.

On Rules—Mr. Ferry, Chairman; Messrs. Hamlin and Merrimon.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Messrs. Withers and Anthony.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Conover, Chairman; Messrs. Robertson and Kelly.

On the Levees of the Mississippi River—Mr. Alcorn, Chairman; Messrs. Clayton, Harvey, Cooper, and Cockrell.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Mr. Boutwell, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Allison, Merrimon, and Eaton.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Mr. Windom, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, West, Conover, Mitchell, Burnside, Norwood, Davis, and Johnston.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said on behalf of the minority of the Senate he desired to express regret that upon the Committee of Finance, numbering nine members, they had not been allowed the same proportion which the sense of justice on the part of the majority had given the minority on other committees. At this time, considering the importance of the duties of that committee, the number of the minority, and their share of the responsibility in molding the legislation in regard to finances, the ratio deemed by the majority and minority a just one upon other committees should prevail upon this committee. He had understood, however, that two members of the Finance Committee—the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Logan,] and the Senator from Nevada, [Mr. Jones,]—would be here soon, and upon their arrival it was proposed to consider the subject of allowing the minority a greater representation. He hoped the proposition would be carried out.

The resolution of Mr. Wright, appointing the committees, was then agreed to.

Bills and memorials were taken from the table and referred to the appropriate committees.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented memorials of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New-York, praying for the repeal of the twelfth section of the act creating a court for the adjudication of the Alabama claims, upon the ground that it is unjust to exclude insurance companies, and particularly mutual insurance companies, from participation in the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill at a later stage to amend the act creating the tribunal to adjudicate the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It repeals so much of the twelfth section of the act as excludes insurance companies and allows them to participate in the award. It also extends the time of the court for a period sufficient to enable it to hear and dispose of such additional claims, such period not to exceed one year from the expiration of the time for filing claims under this act.

THE SENECA INDIANS.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a memorial of the Seneca Nation of Indians, of New-York, asking for an amendment to the act touching certain lands in their reservation. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, presented a memorial of the citizens of Virginia and North Carolina for certain improvements to various rivers so as to improve the inland navigation from New-York to Florida. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

THE GREYTOWN BOMBARDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of Marie Louise Perrin and Trautmann Perrin, of Boston, praying compensation for the loss of property at Greytown, Central America, when that place was bombarded by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, on the 13th of July, 1854. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, presented the petition of the widow of Capt. O. F. Short, late a Deputy United States Surveyor, asking an appropriation of $10,000, compensation for the loss of her husband, who was killed by Indians while surveying lands in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, presented a memorial of the Texas Constitutional Convention in relation to depredations on the people of the Texas frontier by bands of marauders organized beyond the limits of the State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE M'ENERY CLAIMANT FOR A SEAT.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, presented a letter from W. L. McMillan, of that State, asking permission to withdraw his credentials as Senator elect from the State of Louisiana, (by the McEnery legislature.) Mr. West sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter recently published by Mr. McMillan giving his reasons for withdrawing his credentials. He submitted an order that the request for a withdrawal of the papers be granted, but objection was made by several members on the Democratic side, and it was laid over.

DURATION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill to extend the duration of the court for the adjudication of claims arising out of the Geneva award, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill provides for amending the act of June 23, 1874, so as to make it include all claims directly resulting from damage caused by the so-called cruisers Shenandoah, (before her departure from Melbourne, Feb. 18, 1868,) Chicamauga, Georgia, Nashville, Retribution, Sumter, and the Tallahassee, respectively, that may be presented to the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims within six months after the passage of this amendatory act. The bill proceeds to declare that all such claims shall be received, adjudicated, and paid to the same extent and effect, and in the same manner and out of the same fund that is provided in the act of June 23, 1874, for claims resulting from damage caused by the acts of the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne. The second section provides that the Commissioners shall as soon as practicable report to the Secretary of the Treasury each of the several judgments which have been or may be hereafter rendered by them for loss or damage caused by the Alabama and Florida and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as may be after either of the said judgments are reported, pay the same, with interest thereon, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from the date of the loss as certified. The bill finally provides that the duration and powers of said court shall be extended to the 22d day of January, 1877, and authorizes the President, by proclamation, to further extend said time and powers for a period not exceeding one year thereafter.

TAXATION OF PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, introduced a bill to amend the act of July 2, 1864, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific Ocean, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The bill provides that the failure or omission of either of the Pacific Railroad Companies to pay the costs of surveying the lands to which they are entitled under Congressional grants, or to take patents for them, shall not exempt such lands from local taxation, but that they shall be subject to taxation by the States and Territories upon the evidence of lists which it is hereby made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prepare and furnish to the Government of any State or Territory who may apply for the same, showing what lands pertain to the respective railroad grants in their respective State or Territorial limits.

UNITED STATES COURTS AMONG THE INDIANS.

Mr. INGALLS also introduced a bill to organize the judicial district of Oklahoma and establish courts of the United States therein. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS IN GREENBACKS.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, introduced a bill authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tenders and national bank notes. It provides that from and after July 4, 1876, duties on imports may be paid in legal tenders and national bank notes or coin, at the option of the importer. Mr. BOGY said it was not his intention at this time to discuss the merits of the bill, but he looked upon it as a measure tending to specie resumption, and in his humble opinion it was the only way the country would ever attain resumption. He offered the bill so as to prepare the way for this resumption. The only way to resume specie payments was by appreciating the paper now in circulation. He was not in favor of an increase of the paper. As long as the country had the system of national banks, whether it was a wise one or not, it seemed to him that it was the duty of Congress to give that paper as much value as possible. He desired the amount of legal tenders now in circulation to remain as at present. He looked upon any contraction of the currency as ruinous to the country. He thought the bill submitted by him could be explained as the only measure which could possibly lead to resumption, and at the proper time he would endeavor to explain it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he would not discuss the bill now, but after the statement of the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Bogy,] he [Mr. Morrill] deemed it proper to make a counter statement. It was perfectly clear that the measure which the Senator proposed would be one of contraction. It would at once drive out of the country what little specie we now have. When there was no use for specie it would become a commodity and would be exported. The passage of this bill would be a violation of the public faith, and he was sorry to see that that was the first proposition in regard to the finances brought into the chamber. Should the bill be passed it would reduce our revenue at least twenty-five per cent. The very salvation of the country depended upon a strict adherence to the pledges of the Government.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS WITHOUT NOTICE.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted a resolution to amend the twenty-fifth rule of the Senate so that bills may be introduced without previous notice, and that it should not be necessary to state in the minutes that permission had been asked and obtained to introduce a bill without such notice. Mr. MORTON said it cost several hundred dollars every session to print these formal words in the record, and he saw no use in it. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Senate then, at 1:10, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 2 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

SOURCES OF THE NATIONAL INCOME AND HOW IT WAS SPENT THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1875.

Accompanying the statement of estimates for appropriations required for the next fiscal year, is a combined statement of receipts and disbursements for the last fiscal year. This statement was prepared under the direction of J. T. Power, Chief of the Warrant Division. It shows the apparent expenses and receipts and the actual expenses and receipts, after deducting items appearing on both sides of the ledger account, which make the apparent balances deceptive. From this statement some interesting facts are to be learned. The receipts from customs duties at each of the most important ports of entry were as follows:

Portland, Me..	$437,242	Savannah.....	$91,988
Boston........	14,628,363	Key West.....	288,712
New-Haven, Ct.	340,617	New-Orleans..	2,277,710
Providence....	153,631	Texas, Texas..	152,764
New-York......	108,590,256	Cincinnati....	284,897
Buffalo.......	459,538	Cuyahoga......	140,670
Oswego........	576,184	Detroit.......	222,133
Philadelphia..	8,348,511	Chicago.......	1,451,490
Baltimore.....	6,012,000	St. Louis.....	1,345,978
Richmond......	25,844	Willamette,	
Wilmington....	51,160	Oregon........	241,275
Charleston....	101,429	San Francisco.	8,345,069

The gross receipts from Customs for the fiscal year were $157,167,722 35. The net receipts, after deducting drawbacks, refunds, and the like, were $153,660,275 41.

The following are all the States in which the receipts from internal revenues amounted to more than half a million dollars, with the collections in each: Massachusetts, $2,727,677; Connecticut, $626,101; New-York, $15,224,856; New-Jersey, $2,357,565; Pennsylvania, $6,180,048; Maryland, $2,760,252; Virginia, $7,669,945; North Carolina, $1,634,508; Louisiana, $613,382; Tennessee, $890,174; Kentucky, $9,039,216; Ohio, $14,707,712; Michigan, $1,901,149; Indiana, $4,620,371; Illinois, $17,678,267; Wisconsin, $2,728,046; Iowa, $1,038,942; Missouri, $4,609,510; California, $2,987,707.

The gross receipts from internal taxes were $110,007,493 58. The net receipts were $109,772,227 35. The gross receipts from sales of public lands were $1,413,640 17, and the net $1,240,780 16. In no State or Territory except California did the sales amount to $100,000. In California they were $667,694 96. This is nearly half the receipts, and the excess over other land States is quite remarkable. The gross miscellaneous receipts were $17,419,531 62, and the net $11,501,371 46. They were from a variety of sources, including copyright and consular fees, tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, ($6,872,191 net,) patent fees, premium on sales of gold, tax on seal skins, sales of ordnance materials, and numerous other less important sources. The back pay of Congressmen returned amounted to $10,811, and save an expenditure to that amount.

The recapitulation of receipts is as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Customs............	$158,509,093 11	$153,660,275 41
Internal revenue..	110,010,933 82	109,772,227 35
Public lands.......	2,060,492 55	1,397,870 21
Miscellaneous......	17,419,531 62	11,501,371 46
Total..........	$288,000,051 10	$276,331,744 43

The aggregate expenditures of the Government during the last fiscal year were: For salaries, $29,646,648 82; for ordinary expenses, $65,177,211 77; for public works, $22,287,460 56; for miscellaneous expenses, $2,919,218 92, and for unusual and extraordinary expenses, $142,924,546 10. Under the head of unusual and extraordinary expenditures are, $34,875 for costs of contesting seats in the last Congress, $51,800 for Southern Claims Commission, $39,865 for survey of boundary between United States and British Possessions, $1,929,819 for awards to British claimants, $55,961 repayment to Brazil of money erroneously claimed and paid to United States, $19,979 for expenses attending visit of King Kalakaua, $154,554 payment of interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, $1,300,000 payment of District of Columbia indebtedness, $103,093,544 payment of interest on the public debt, $227,111 for bounty under acts of Congress, $134,989 for headstones in national cemeteries, $75,000 for printing reports of Western surveys, $20,000 for publication of official war records, $25,000 for purchase of Brady's collection of photographs of the war, $50,000 for relief of survivors of the Polaris, $479,932 for prize money to captors, $362,600 payment of shares in captures made by Farragut's fleet on Mississippi River, $29,369,447 for Army pensions, and $30,000 for distribution of seeds on account of ravages of grasshoppers.

An interesting fact is obtained from the classification of expenditures. It is that the actual expenses of the Government, aside from the extraordinary expenses on account of pensions, the interest on the public debt, and on public works, was only $97,743,000 in round numbers.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Out of ten applications made to the Department of Buildings since the 1st inst. for permission to alter buildings, six were for alterations on account of fires. This is an unusually large number to be made within so short a space of time. The alterations to the Fowler Building, at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, which was recently gutted by fire, will cost $10,000. The stairway is to be removed from the centre of the building on Nassau street to the south side, and the building is to be fitted up for stores and offices. All dangerous walls among the ruins of the fire in Mission place were pulled down yesterday morning, and the wall of H. S. Archer's book-bindery, adjoining the burned premises, which was cracked, was shored up, but, on close examination, was pronounced safe without any propping.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

A LONG LIST OF NOMINATIONS MADE DURING THE RECESS SENT TO THE SENATE BY THE PRESIDENT—SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a very large number of nominations, almost all of them being appointments made during the recess. Among them are the following:

Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, to be Secretary of the Interior; Edwards Pierrepont, of New-York, Attorney General; Ayres P. Merrill, of Mississippi, Minister Resident to Belgium; Richard Gibbs, of New-York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru; Christian Wulliveber, of Iowa, Minister Resident to Ecuador; John C. New, Treasurer of the United States; Curtis F. Burnham, of Kentucky, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Henry A. Lockwood, Commissioner of Customs; R. Holland Duell, of New-York, Commissioner of Patents; John Q. Smith, of Ohio, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Edward S. Tobey, Postmaster at Boston; Austin C. Chase, Postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y.; Major Robert MacFeely, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General; Col. William McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate General with the rank of Brigadier General. First Lieuts. F. F. Whitehead and John F. Weston to be Captains and Commissaries of Subsistence; First Lieuts. T. T. Thornburgh and William Arthur, and Messrs. William M. Maynadier, of Maryland, and J. A. Brodhead, of Massachusetts, to be Majors and Paymasters; Commodore S. D. Trenchard to be Rear Admiral; Commodore John Irwin to be Captain; Commodore Daniel Ammen to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Lieut. Commanders F. E. Smith and O. L. Huntington to be Commanders; George W. Emery, of Tennessee, to be Governor of Utah; S. B. Axtell, of California, to be Governor of New-Mexico Territory; John Taffee, to be Secretary of Colorado Territory; William Sanborn, to be Secretary of Arizona; Edward C. David to be Surveyor General for Wyoming Territory; L. D. Ball to be Surveyor General for Florida; John R. Clark for the District of Nebraska and Iowa; Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., to be Pension Agent at New-York City; Mark Tilton to be Pension Agent at Madison, Ind.; E. C. Watkins to be Inspector of Indian Affairs; Thomas C. Woodward, of Iowa, and Virgil D. Stockbridge, of Maine, to be Examiners in Chief of the Patent Office; David D. Cone, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary to the President to sign land patents; J. M. McGrew to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; F. B. Lilley to be Deputy Auditor of the same; William Hemphill Jones to be Deputy First Controller of the Treasury; Levi Dague, to be Coiner of the Mint at Carson, Nev.; Ferdinand Meyer, A. C. Matthews, Thomas J. Brady, and George B. Chamberlain, to be Supervisors of Internal Revenue.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—E. H. Rhodes, for Rhode Island; Charles M. Lynch, for the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; Joseph D. Webster, for the First District of Illinois; Thomas J. Kinney, for the Ninth District of Illinois; Charles B. Pettengill, for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; J. M. Bean, for the Fifth District of Wisconsin; L. B. Trowbridge, for the First District of Michigan; R. T. Van Horn, for the Sixth District of Missouri; J. H. Sturgeon, for the First District of Missouri; W. S. Holden, for the Sixth District of Kentucky; J. L. Conley, for the Fourth District of Georgia; Andrew Clark, for the Second District of Georgia; W. F. Green, for the Sixth District of Tennessee; R. F. Campbell, for the Third District of Texas; O. H. Russell, for the Third District of Virginia.

Collectors of Customs—Joseph A. Jones, for the District of Chicago; Elias Root, for Oswego, N. Y.; William C. Marshall, for Belfast, Me.; Moses Lowell, for Saco, Me.; A. S. De Wolf, for Bristol, R. I.; Ridge Paschal, for Corpus Christi, Texas; F. E. Grossman, for Fernandina, Fla.; James B. Mitchell, for Yorktown, Va.

Appraisers of Merchandise—C. W. Ringgold, at New-Orleans, La.; Barbour Lewis, at Memphis; L. S. Howlett, at Louisville; R. C. Feldkamp, at Chicago.

Surveyors of Ports—J. M. Wells, at New-Orleans; W. S. Chichester, at La Vaca, Texas; Charles Lee, at Augusta, Ga.

Consuls—Solomon Steinberger, of New-York, at Minatitlan; Edward A. Farrington, of New-York, at Osaka and Hiogo; L. E. Dyer, of Tennessee, at Odessa; Charles R. Douglass, of the District of Columbia, at Puerto Plata; Bendix Koppel, at Bogota; Joseph Knotts, of Iowa, at Chihuahua; Charles P. Lincoln, of Mississippi, at Canton; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, at Cork; George Howen, of Vermont, at Messina; V. N. Smith, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas; William G. Riley, of Virginia, at Zanzibar; A. G. Webster, at Hobart Town; D. C. Van Remondt, at St. Martins; Daniel S. Richardson, of California, to be Secretary of the Legation in Mexico; Gratiot Washburne, to be Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburg; Eugene Schuyler, to be Secretary of the Legation to Turkey and Consul General at Constantinople; Henry Vignaud, to be Second Secretary of the Legation at Paris.

Postmasters—C. W. Goddard, at Portland, Me.; J. W. Knowlton, at Bridgeport, Conn.; W. F. Hall, at Meriden, Conn.; T. S. Blodgett, at Cooperstown, N. Y.; Charles H. Hopkins, at Utica; S. G. Hamlin, at Schenectady; John J. Smith, at Sunbury, Penn.; J. M. G. Parker, at New-Orleans; B. G. Conley, at Atlanta, Ga.; Clinton Spencer, at Ypsilanti, Mich.; Thomas Saylor, at East Saginaw, Mich.; W. P. Forsythe, at Jefferson, Wis.; M. C. Garber, at Madison, Ind.; B. W. Davis, at Richmond, Ind.; D. D. Taylor, at Cambridge, Ohio; D. W. Simmons, at Jacksonville, Ill.; W. C. Snyder, at Fulton, Ill.; S. G. Smith, at Peru, Ill.; Charles F. Toll, at Clinton, Iowa; N. P. Sunderland, at Burlington, Iowa; David Day, at St. Paul, Minn.; Luke Marvin, at Duluth, Minn.; John G. Compton, at Columbus, Neb.; Charles F. Meyers, at Pioche, Nev.; Ora Haley, at Laramie, Wyoming Territory; N. J. Sharp, at Ogden, Utah; Theodore W. Otis, at Prescott, Arizona, together with many others for Post Offices of less importance, for which appointments were made during the recess.

There were also sent in a large number of nominations of Registers and Receivers and Indian Agents, and promotions in the lower grades of the Army and Navy, all being appointments made during the recess of Congress, and heretofore published.

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon confirmed the following nominations; Z. Chandler, to be Secretary of the Interior; Edwards Pierrepont, to be Attorney General; David Day, to be Postmaster at St. Paul, Minn.; John C. New, of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States; John Q. Smith, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and John Taffe, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of the Territory of Colorado, vice John Jenkins, suspended during the recess of the Senate.

BOGUS SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A meeting was held last night at Greenwich Hall, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, by a number of citizens who allege that they have been swindled by men calling themselves sealers of weights and measures, the object of which was to protest against the imposition and take the necessary steps to prevent is repetition. Speeches were made by several dealers, who stated that they had been frequently called upon by men who asked to seal their weights and measures and then charged more than three or four times the legitimate fee. After some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the City authorities as to the best method of correcting the abuse, and the Chairman, Mr. H. M. Niver, appointed the following: Warren H. Rose, Albert Landoerg, George Quackenboss, F. Miller, and P. Van Alstine. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, at 7:30 o'clock.

SUIT AGAINST THE CHEMICAL BANK ENDED.

The suit of Messrs. Kobbe & Co. against the Chemical Bank was concluded before Judge Van Vorst yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit. It appeared that the plaintiffs wished to deposit $11,000 to their credit in the Chemical Bank in five checks. In drawing the checks the firm left blanks for the name of the payee in four and inserted it in one only. The Cashier of the firm, who was Cashier of the Eagle Gas Company also, made all the checks payable to the Gas Company, and the money was drawn accordingly. The plaintiffs then sought to recover the money from the bank, but the court decided that their carelessness in allowing the Cashier to fill up the blanks debarred them from recovering on four checks, and the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount called for in the check in which the name of the payee had been altered, for $1,483 43.

LIQUOR-DEALERS ACTING IN SELF-DEFENSE.

A number of leading proprietors of restaurants and taverns in Baltimore purpose forming themselves into an association having a constitution and by-laws, the main object of which will be to prevent excessive drinking in their establishments and to sell no one liquor who is intoxicated. No loungers are to be permitted to remain in the restaurant, that is, parties who merely pass their time in seeking to obtain drinks through other parties. The keepers are of the opinion that the Young Men's Christian Association will sustain them in their movement. They also propose to raise a fund for their protection against unjust complaints against them for selling liquor to minors.

SALE OF CHOICE STOCK.

There was a large sale of Short-horns at Toronto on Friday, the herds offered for competition being those of Col. Taylor, J. R. Craig, and B. Sumner, of Connecticut. The sale was attended by nearly all the American and Canadian short-horn breeders who had taken part in the convention just held in the same city. Mr. Craig's herd consisted of thirty-nine cows and heifers and five bulls; the former brought $43,485, and the latter $6,340; total, $52,825. Col. Taylor offered eight cows, and they brought $8,435. Mr. Sumner had fifteen cows and one bull. The latter brought $2,500 and the cows $16,685. The total proceeds of the sale were $78,350.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

MR. PIERCE'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

THE IMPROVED METHOD OF MAKING OUT CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES — SOME CONFLICTING TESTIMONY—WAS NATURE OR THE STATE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DAMAGE?

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The joint legislative committee to investigate alleged canal frauds, reassembled at the Canal Appraiser's office this morning. Walter B. Pierce appeared without being subpœnaed, and said he wished to make a statement of the facts of his claim for damages caused by the divergence of the waters of the Oriskany Creek, but that he did not want to put it in under oath, as it was not a paper of the nature of testimony in all respects, and that it contained argument.

He was informed that the committee could not take any statement unless it was made under oath. After some conversation Mr. Pierce was sworn, and proceeded to state the facts of his case, which were to the effect that he was utterly ruined by the action of the officers of the State, and that his claim was an entirely just one. He said he was obliged to remove his factory to Utica, and was put to great loss and expense. In order to satisfy his creditors he assigned his claim.

To Mr. Smith—The reason of my putting in an amended claim was that when I made out the second claim I was in possession of fuller facts, and I found that I was injured more than I thought I was at first. In getting at the damage to my stock the quantity of tobacco was estimated, not weighed. I did not know that the water was restored in six weeks. I removed the factory by installments, making three removals. I never took any notice whether the water was restored in six weeks. I had a lease for four months. That was time enough to cut up my tobacco. I could have stayed longer after my lease had expired, but would not have stayed, as the rent was too high.

Mr. Smith—I see you put in $400 rent. How is that?

Witness—That was a part of my claim.

Mr. Smith—If you received from the State all the losses you sustained, do you think it was honest to charge for the rent also?

Witness—Most assuredly; I paid that as rent.

Mr. Smith—But you got allowance for all losses and damages, and I want to know if that ought not to cover the $400 for rent?

Witness—No, Sir; my creditors canceled my obligations to them on my turning over to them my claim; they paid me $7,184 and canceled my debts in consideration for my claim and another matter, worth perhaps $500; I sold my claim to Hanks & Crawford, of Cincinnati; I understood it was never paid until some time last Summer; I got to work in Utica on the 1st of November, 1871; the stoppage of my business was for two months, for which I charged $2,000—a very moderate charge; Commissioner Chapman would give me no satisfaction, and would not talk to me at all; Commissioner Wright told me that the State would pay me; he was always pleasant and gentlemanly; Chapman was rude; it costs fifty cents on a dollar to get justice on a claim before the Canal Appraisers.

Mr. Smith—Do you know of any case to warrant that assertion?

Witness—I do not; but it is the universal opinion.

Mr. Smith—Do you know of any State officer who has made such charges?

Witness—I mean that attorneys charge that. Everybody told me that in order to get justice before the appraisers, I would have to put in my claim for two or three times as large as the actual amount due, with a view to having it cut down.

Mr. Smith—Who was the man that told you that?

Witness—Chauncy Wilcox, of Utica, told me that.

Mr. Smith—Who else? You say "everybody."

Witness—Oh, it is four years ago, and I cannot recollect.

Mr. Smith—Did Mr. Seymour tell you so?

Witness—No, Sir. He told me to put in just what was due me. I don't know how many stereotype plates I had; I had as many as an ordinary tobacco factory has; an ordinary tobacco factory has as many as I had; yes, I think that a reasonable answer to an unreasonable question; I said I could not tell how many I had, and that ought to be satisfactory.

THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.

Alfred Teale was called and sworn. He testified that he had purchased the upper Dexter Mill for $30,000 two years ago.

Abel B. Buell was called and sworn. He testified that he had purchased the lower Dexter Mill property, paying for it $12,000, and allowing Dexter to give the water to the State at any time within eight years; it was also understood that in case the State took the water then Dexter was to give witness $12,000 and take to himself the balance of whatever the State paid him; also if the State did not take the water within eight years, then the title to the property, including the water, was to pass to me; the State did not take the water within that time and the property passed to my hands fully; there was a movement made, about 1865 and 1866, to get the State to take the water, but it failed; I think Dexter initiated the movement; Dexter's idea was this: It was a slow piece of property to sell, and he wanted me to take it under the conditions named, so that he could dispose of the water to the State and thus get something, for it was thought that the water would be more useful to the State, as the stream could be used in the mill; while holding the property I spent $20,000 putting it in order.

THE DAMAGES EXCESSIVE.

James Merriman was called and sworn. He testified that he thought the allowance of $33,000 for damage to the upper Dexter mill was more than the property was worth; he did not think the property, in the condition it was at the time, was worth over $30,000.

Ex State Engineer William B. Taylor was recalled, and producing maps, he explained the course of the Erie Canal before and since the feeder at Oriskany was provided for, and gave a history of the movement which finally resulted in the feeder; he considered that the dam was improperly located, and that the feeder was not put in at a point where it was much needed. After concluding his testimony Mr. Taylor said he desired to say a word in regard to the testimony of Walter B. Peirce, which had just been given to the committee. Mr. Peirce had applied to him to get the certificate signed by Barkley, urging him to do so. At the urgent request of Peirce I spoke to Barkley, and he gave him the certificate. Mr. Taylor added that he was sorry to hear Mr. Peirce severely criticise State officers after they had at his request befriended him.

Daniel A. Shaw was next sworn, and testified as follows: I have known the Oriskany property for thirty years; the damage, $3,000, awarded by the appraisers to the mill which I formerly owned, was too large; I sold the property for $10,000, and think I got its full value.

A recess was then taken until 3 P. M.

The committee having reassembled, Oscar M. Clanbarty, son of Alexander Clanbarty, foreman of the section of the Chemung Canal near Millport at the time of the freshet in 1857, was sworn and gave a detailed account of the freshet and the damages caused by it. He said he went along the canal at his father's request to warn the lock-tenders of the danger of a flood; there were twenty-six locks there; I was up to the summit level the second day after the flood, and found no waste weirs cut; don't think any were cut; there was no occasion to cut them; if they had been cut I would have noticed it; did not see any evidence of it; the water ran from Newtown Creek into the summit level of the canal; after overflowing the canal at that point the water must have got into Catharine Creek, as the ground adjoining on the east side is low; I think the freshet damaged the canal seriously, but the fact of the canal being there did not cause the freshet and the consequent damages; Catherine Creek was subject to freshets, and there never was such a freshet which did not damage somebody; I was not called as a witness before the Appraisers; my father was living at Havana, and was well known at the time the Appraisers gave the hearing; he was not called as a witness, nor can I learn of any of the thirty lock-tenders being called; if all the paddle gates had been open, that could not have taken care of the water in the canal at that time; instructions had been given to keep a draft on the water; I have not the shadow of a doubt that all these damages would have occurred if there had been no canal there; it has always been so, and always will be so; never heard anything said about any claim against the State for these damages until several years after the freshet; did not, in fact, know anything about them until I saw them published in the papers; regard them as infamously false.

Judge Gabriel Smith, who was counsel for the claimants, cross-examined the witness, but elicited nothing additional.

THE FLOOD NOT CAUSED BY THE CANAL.

Levi Perry was recalled and examined as to the nature of the flood in Miles Creek. He said: I opened the waste wier into the creek, but that had nothing to do with causing the flood.

Wilson Savles was called, sworn, and examined on the same subject: I was caught in the freshet at or near Suckerville; that was the name of the place before the damages were claimed; I reached the Summit Lock the morning after the freshet, and stated there five weeks, owing to the breaks in the canal below; the waste weir there was then in good condition; it had not been cut; there were perhaps five feet of water in the level; I found the Newtown Creek had washed away the tow-path in one place, and was running into the canal; I think the freshet would have occurred whether the canal was there or not.

James E. Cutter called and sworn: Was boatman at time of freshet; waste weir was not cut when he got on the level morning of freshet; lay there about five weeks.

Oliver Peek, who was foreman on the Chemung feeder at the time, was sworn: The effect of the flood on the feeder was that, though we opened the waste weirs, it was broken in three places; the water came in from three creeks with such force and volume that we could do nothing with it; never saw such a flood; the canal rose and overflowed; if the waste weir on the summit level had been cut it would not have made any difference; the freshet and damage were not caused by the canal being there.

Samuel Geary, who was on the road from Elmira the day of the flood, was sworn and described the storm, locks, and sleepers; the premises were overflowed and damaged by the creek and not by the canal.

Dr. Hoke, who resided at Millport in 1857, was sworn. He did not believe the canal had anything to do with causing the freshet.

Stephen C. Fanks was called in behalf of the claimants, at the request of Judge Smith. He said he was at Millport, near lock No. 25, at the time of the flood; he ran up the canal and found Clanharty and Sterling, foremen, there; they cut away the waste weir, and that let the water out and down upon my mill-dam property; there were no lock-tenders present.

To Mr. Smith—I was a claimant for about $700 or $800; we talked about claims right after the damage, but it was six or seven years before we moved; the creek would not have done the damage; it was the water out of the canal which came into my mill-pond and tore it all to pieces; there were bridges carried away in the creeks which the canal had nothing to do with.

William S. Gilmore, called on same side: He recollected the flood, and said the waste weir at the lock on the Summit Level was hoisted out; saw the water let into Catharine Creek from the canal; it increased the creek from six to eight times; I don't think the damage would have occurred if the water had not been let into the creek from the canal; it was understood the water came from Newtown Creek to the canal.

To Judge Smith—Before the gates were hoisted it was running over the tow-path.

To Mr. Peckham—The water of Newtown Creek could not have got down in the way if the canal was not there to carry it.

Roderick Babcock, also called by Judge Smith, was sworn and said he was at the Summit Lock at the time the waste weir gates were taken out; the waste weir is 10 feet by 6 or 7; the bottom of the gates extend below the bottom of the canal; the water was running over the banks of the canal at the time, and the State hands said it was necessary to take the gates out.

William Coulter, called by same, said he was at the Summit Level and that the gates of the waste weir were taken out; he cut the centre-piece by order of Sterling, foreman.

To Henry Smith—Cutting out the gates did not lower the water in the level, but it changed the force of the current; the water would have gone on down into Catharine Creek, breaking the banks of the canal.

Adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

VILLAGE LIFE IN FRANCE.

THE TROUBLES OF A LADY RESIDENT—PEASANT RULE AND ITS BEAUTIES—HOW MME. CHAUSSAT TOOK THE LAW IN HER OWN HANDS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal as follows: "A case has been heard at Versailles, which would no doubt have excited widespread interest but for the *comédie politique* which was being simultaneously played in the theatre. The accused, who were up on a capital charge, were Mme. Chaussat, a lady known to the artistic world as the painter of some very meritorious pictures exhibited with some amount of success at the Champs Elysées, and her son Léon, a youth of fifteen. Mme. Chaussat is the wife of an *ex-greffier*, or Registrar of the Justiciary of Peace, of Courbevoie, who is now a bookkeeper in a corn merchant's office at Etampes. Three years ago they left Paris, the whole family having been bitten with a taste for an Arcadian life, to reside on a little property which they had bought in the hamlet of Bonville. With the exception of the priest and school-master, all their neighbors were coarse-mannered rustics, and ill-disposed toward them. The five principal families of the place hated them, because M. Chaussat at the sale of the house and park he purchased outbid them. The fact of their being strangers accounted for the malignity of others. Then, Mme. Chaussat, having found her neighbors combined to force her into paying Paris prices for farm-yard and garden produce, for poultry, milk, cheese, and butter and vegetables, ceased dealing with them, and spent her money out of the commune. 'She thus,' the indictment set forth, 'at the same time put a slur upon their probity and attacked their interests'—which they, of course, resented. French rustic juveniles do not retain the innocence of childhood long past the age of discernment. Those at Bonville were a filthy-spoken pack of urchins, and addicted to vices over which the presiding Judge endeavored to draw a veil. Very properly Mme. Chaussat forbade her son, who was only twelve years old when she went to reside at Bonville, to play with them. She once, catching him in the society of one of the foulest boys of the village, pulled his ears on the spot for disobeying her commands. This was brought against her by the presiding Judge, who reproached her with not hiding her contempt for the Bonville peasants, with not giving them in a neighborly way her custom, and with locking her door against them! One can scarcely credit one's eyes in reading the *acte d'accusation* and interrogatory. The Chaussat family became a butt for the malignity of the Arcadians among whom they settled. Their trees were cut at night, their palings torn down, their vegetables and flowers torn up, and they were afraid to venture out of the house. Time after time they were—husband, wife, and son—pelted with stones and badly hurt. The *garde champêtre*, an old man, said if he took their part he would have the whole commune against him. If they tried to protect themselves, the women screamed out that M. Chaussat was a paid *mouchard*, and that his wife kept a house of ill-fame in Paris. It was in it, they said, she made the money which enabled her to come and outbid honest people on their own ground. Since the burning of M. De Money's, in the Dordogne, I have not read any worse instance of rustic grossness, malice, and cruelty than was established at this trial. The Mayor, an ignorant lout, did not protect the strangers, but the contrary. He fined them for heaps of offal which the neighbors had emptied in the small hours of the morning at their garden gate. M. Chaussat appealing against his decision, which was set aside, the Mayor has openly countenanced the systematic attempts to annoy and injure him and his family. If he complained he was met with a '*Que voulez-vous?*' When people have bad infamous antecedents how can they expect to find justice on their side? It is not surprising that M. Chaussat at length decided to take the law into his own hands. He bought a revolver, which he did not know very well how to use, but with which he announced he would shoot the first man who crossed his palings uninvited. He also gave out that he carried this weapon in his breast pocket. But he left it at home with his son Léon to defend the house in his absence. Not knowing this three ruffians one day, as Mme. Chaussat and her son were digging in the garden, came up to the palings, and after indulging in gestures too obscene to describe, entered the premises, and otherwise insulted and menaced her. Bonville is in the arrondissement in which the Limours murders were perpetrated. Young Chaussat, on seeing a peasant named Lenoir throw down his mother, ran for the pistol, and, to frighten the aggressors, fired into the air. She still continuing to cry out, he discharged five balls successively, one of which entered her arm. Another wounded gravely, but not mortally, Lenoir in the right lung. As the youth Léon, the defense alleged, was running to fetch the school-master and curé, to take down in writing Lenoir's deposition, the latter fell with what strength remained to him on Mme. Chaussat, and pounding her head against a stone, fractured her skull. He said, to excuse himself, that he had been put on by the Mayor, but when he had had time to reflect he told quite another story. According to his last explanation, the Chaussats, mother and son, had, when he fancied he was dying, called on him to bear false witness against that Magistrate. M. Jay, for the defense, showed the impossibility of at least one of his clients so conspiring against the Mayor. Mme. Chaussat was suffering from a wounded arm and a fractured skull. Procureur Tesrel pressed the jury not to take into account the plea of legitimate defense. Notwithstanding, a verdict of 'Not Guilty' was unanimously agreed to. As Mme. Chaussat and her son left the dock they were surrounded and warmly congratulated by the members of the bar and the public."

THE BISHOPRIC OF IOWA.

Rev. Dr. Eccleston has declined the Bishopric of Iowa, in the following letter to the diocesan authorities:

> Some months ago I submitted the election in your diocese to the standing committees and Bishops, intending to accept it if they should give assent, but the case has so changed within a few weeks that I feel called upon to decline any consideration of it. In doing so, permit me to express the fullest appreciation of the kindness of those who supported me, and good will toward all in your diocese. Praying God's guidance and blessing upon your diocese, and, through His care, the selection of a more worthy chief pastor than he whom you were so kindly anxious should fill the office, I am yours, very sincerely,
>
> J. H. ECCLESTON.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—In the Court of Appeals Thursday, Dec. 9:

No. 35.—*James Morrison, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. The New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.*—Argued by A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellant, and by E. C. Sprague for respondent.

No. 36.—*Annie Gibson, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The Erie Railway Company, appellant.*—Argued by E. C. Sprague, of counsel for appellant, and by J. H. Martindale for respondent.

No. [illegible]—*August Belmont, respondent and appellant, vs. Elias Ferbert et al., appellants and respondents.*—Argued by W. W. McFarland, of counsel for plaintiff, and by J. S. Lawrence and C. W. Sandford for defendants.

No. [illegible]—*Bernhard Mayer, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, appellant.*—Argued by D. J. Dean, of counsel for appellant, and by H. C. Andrews, for respondent.

The Court of Appeals calendar for Friday, Dec. 10, is as follows: Nos. 55, 18, 60, 84, 69, 111, 112, and 113.

LAW REPORTS.

THE RING SUITS.

MOTION FOR A STRUCK JURY IN THE SUIT AGAINST PETER B. SWEENY—ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL IN THE CASE.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared before Judge Noah Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon, and moved that an order be entered for a struck jury in the suit for $6,000,000 against Peter B. Sweeny. Mr. Peckham said that the papers were the same in this case as in the Tweed suit. Mr. John McKeon, of counsel for Sweeny, then read the following affidavit:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK: Thomas J. Bradley, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he has been acquainted with Peter B. Sweeny, the defendant in this action, for over twenty years in the City of New-York; that in the year 1853 said defendant Sweeny was appointed by Robert J. Dillon, then Corporation Counsel, Public Administrator of said City; that the defendant Peter B. Sweeny was during the year 1857 elected District Attorney of the City and County of New-York, which office he resigned in November, 1858; that said Peter B. Sweeny was in the year 1860 appointed by an act of the Legislature one of the Quarantine Commissioners to settle claims for damages; that his fellow Commissioners were by said act, Ward Hunt, of Utica; Elias W. Leavenworth, and other persons designated by the County Judge of Richmond County; that afterward, in the year 1867, he was appointed Chamberlain in the City of New-York by the then Mayor of the said City, and during the year 1870 said Sweeny was appointed one of the Commissioners of Public Parks, and held the said office with Andrew H. Green, the present Controller of the City of New-York, and Henry Hilton, late one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; that said Sweeny never was a member of the Senate or Assembly of this State, or of the Board of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen or Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, or the Board of Audit of the County of New-York under the act of the Legislature of 1870, and that said Peter B. Sweeny is not now in any official position; and deponent further says that the said Sweeny was the first Chamberlain of this City who paid into the public Treasury any of the interest accruing out of the deposits of the public moneys in the said County of New-York, and that the amount paid by said Sweeny during his tenure of office as Chamberlain amounted to over two hundred thousand dollars, but that said interest had always been retained by his predecessors in office.

That deponent further says that while said Sweeny held the office of District Attorney he also paid over or accounted for all moneys received by him on forfeited recognizances, and that no charge of official misconduct in any office was ever made against said Sweeny; and deponent further says that the trial of this action cannot involve in any manner the official action of said Sweeny in any office held by said Sweeny; and deponent further says that the same considerations which would make a struck jury proper in the action of the people against William M. Tweed do not, in deponent's opinion, apply to this action against said Sweeny. Sworn, &c.

After reading the paper, he said he also objected to the County Clerk, on the ground that he was not indifferent in regard to the defendant in the suit. The cases examined by him turned somewhat on the official character of the party to be tried by a struck jury. He wanted to show that nothing of that kind applied to Mr. Sweeny, and for that reason he had presented the affidavit. From what his Honor had said on the day before, he inferred that he would not consider the matter contained in that affidavit sufficient. He took it for granted that his Honor would decide against them, and therefore the only question was in regard to the selection of the person to draw the struck jury.

Mr. Peckham said he accepted as true the statement in regard to the fact as to the County Clerk being indifferent, and he was willing that elisors should be appointed. The court asked whether the counsel knew who the elisors were who had been appointed in the other case. Mr. McKeon said that he did not, but he wanted different persons. He proposed that his associates and himself should name one, and that the counsel on the other side should name the other. He thought they ought to be persons who knew and understood the men of the City.

Mr. William A. Beach then rose and said that he wanted the court to understand them not as assenting to, but as resisting the motion. Judge Davis said that he understood them as objecting, but with a feeble resistance. Mr. Beach replied that they had made the objection, but had no hope that it would be successful before his Honor, after his decision of the day before. The Judge then said that he did not think it always followed that his decision in the Tweed case should be the same as in this, but at the same time the resistance was easily overcome. Decision reserved.

THE TWEED STRUCK JURY.

In compliance with the decision rendered by Judge Noah Davis in Supreme Court, Chambers, granting the application for a struck jury in the Tweed suits, the following order was entered yesterday:

On reading and filing the affidavit of Wheeler H. Peckham, and the notice of motion for a struck jury, and reading the pleadings and papers on which the order of arrest was granted, and on reading and filing clear proof of due service of notices of this motion on the defendant, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and on reading and filing the affidavit of the defendant William M. Tweed, and on reading the notice of trial, and after hearing Mr. Peckham for plaintiffs and Mr. Field for the defendant Tweed, and the other defendant not appearing, it is ordered that a special jury be struck for the trial of this cause; and it appearing by the affidavit of the defendant William M. Tweed that the Clerk of the County of New-York is not indifferent between the parties to this cause, it is further ordered that said jury shall be struck by Hon. Charles A. Peabody and Samuel D. Babcock, who are hereby appointed by the court as proper persons to strike said jury.

AN OLD MERCANTILE TRANSACTION.

A SUIT ARISING OUT OF BUSINESS DONE TWENTY YEARS AGO—CLAIMS AGAINST A BANKRUPT FIRM.

Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Part II. the trial of a suit arising out of transactions which took place over twenty years ago was begun before Judge Loew and a jury. The suit was brought by Chauncey L. Norton against John M. Reddington and others, composing the firm of Story, Reddington & Co., which existed in San Francisco in 1854. The plaintiff was at that time a druggist, doing business in this City, and sold the defendants, who were in the same business in San Francisco, goods to the value of $10,000. In 1855 the defendants became embarrassed in their business, and asked for an extention, which was granted by the plaintiff he taking twenty promissory notes, running from three to four months, for the amount due him. One-quarter of this amount was paid, and the defendants then failed, and a composition deed was entered into between them and their creditors, including the plaintiffs, in which it was agreed that they should pay twenty-five per cent. of the then remaining indebtedness. By the terms of the deed all creditors were to sign, and the twenty-five per cent. was to be paid within ninety days from the date of its execution, June 11, 1855. The plaintiff eventually received the twenty-five per cent., but the present suit is to recover the full amount of the original indebtedness, less the amount received, the plaintiff claiming that his signature to the deed was obtained under fraudulent statements, as all the creditors did not sign the composition deed, whereby it was not mutual as it purported to be on its face; and by reason of an error of $500 in one of the original extension notes, the figure "4" being written instead of the figure "9." The amount claimed by the plaintiff, and which he now seeks to recover, is about sixteen thousand dollars, including principal and interest. The suit was originally begun six years ago before a Referee, who was made Judge before a decision was rendered. Messrs. A. J. Vanderpoel and T. H. Baldwin appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. B. F. Dunning and E. C. Delavan for the defendant. The case is still on.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

An interesting suit has been on trial in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, involving the succession laws of the United States. The suit is that of the Government against Allen Dodworth, to recover $6,600 under these laws. They provide that when any person shall, by virtue of a deed executed by a blood relation, and without any valuable or adequate consideration, succeed to any real estate, he shall, upon succeeding to it, pay a tax on its clear value of $6 on every $100; and provides, also, that failing to pay this tax the person shall be liable to a penalty of ten per cent. upon the amount so claimed. By virtue of a deed executed by his wife, Calantha E., and, as it is alleged, without any consideration whatever, Mr. Dodworth succeeded to property on the east side of Fifth avenue, at Fifty-fourth street, valued at $100,000. The Government brings suit for the succession tax of $6,000, and also the additional ten per cent. penalty, in all $6,600. The defense set up is that a valuable consideration was given in exchange for the property. The case is still on trial. Messrs. Flannagan & Bright for the defendants; Roger M. Sherman for the Government.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The preliminary examination into the case of Thompson W. Decker, ex-President of the Third Avenue Bank, charged with perjury, was resumed yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Duffy. Mr. J. B. Manning, a stock broker doing business at No. 78 Broadway, was called in behalf of the people to prove the falseness of entries in the alleged fraudulent bond which Mr. Decker swore to as being correct. His testimony, given amid the perpetual wrangling of the opposing lawyers, occupied all day. It consisted entirely of correct quotations of the market value of Georgia seven per cent. bonds, Virginia six per cents., old and consolidated bonds, and Alabama eight per cent. bonds, and Louisiana State bonds at the time of the signing of the alleged fraudulent bank statement, the intention of Mr. Fitch being to prove that Mr. Decker signed the said statement knowing that its contents misrepresented the value of such bonds. The witness upon re-direct examination stated that there were two issues of Louisiana eight per cent. levee bonds, known respectively as long and short-date bonds, but he could not give the value of the latter issue. The fact of there being two such issues was particularly impressed upon the court by Mr. Fitch, as he intimated that it would be necessary to remember it, when Mr. Clinton, the defendant's counsel, attempted to prove that the Louisiana State bonds referred to in the alleged fraudulent statement were the short-date levee bonds, with whose value the witness had expressed himself unfamiliar. After some further discussion the examination was adjourned until Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES ARGUED WEDNESDAY—ARGUMENTS MADE AND DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the United States Supreme Court the following cases were argued yesterday:

No. 496.—*Black et al. vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a suit upon a contract for the transportation of supplies for the Government, the claim being for 900,000 pounds from Fort D. A. Russell to Fort Phil Kearney, a distance of 339 miles, and for 250,000 pounds from Fort Fetterman to Fort Phil Kearney, 169 miles. The question was upon the construction of the contract under which the supplies were transported. The territory through which the supplies had to be taken was divided geographically into routes, of which the one named in the contract was numbered one. For all supplies carried over this route the Government has paid the stipulated price, but claim was made for the travel of the teams of the carrying capacity of the amounts stated, with the empty wagons to the place of loading. The legality of this claim the Government denied. The Court of Claims divided in opinion on the question, and judgment pro forma was entered against the claimants, to give opportunity for appeal to this court. The theory of the appellant is that the court will not construe the contract so as to permit the Government to order the teams sent to a certain post hundreds of miles away to receive stores for transportation without pay, upon the plea that it was only the transportation travel which was to be paid for. Such a contract, it is said, could not be performed. Submitted on the briefs.

C. F. Peck for appellant; E. B. Smith for Government.

No. 67.—*Ives and Green vs. Hamilton, Administrator.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was a suit by Hamilton as Administrator of Hamilton, for the infringement of a patent for an improvement in saw mills, by which is imparted to the saw a rocking motion when cutting, so that the movement of its toothed edge assimilates to that of the whip or pit saw operated by hand. The defense was that the invention was not new, but was publicly known, and was used prior to the time of its alleged invention. The judgment below was for the patent, and it is here maintained that the claim is for a combination, and that being such, it cannot be infringed by the use of any number of its parts less than the whole, nor by a different arrangement of the parts, and that the court erred in refusing to so charge, and also, in ruling that the patent was not anticipated by others in existence at the time of its issue.

C. J. Hunt, for plaintiffs in error; H. H. Wells, and J. H. B. Latrobe, for defendant.

No. 79.—*Miner vs. Bark Sunnyside and Pitts.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This is another action for a collision. The occurrence was on the morning of June 13, 1869, upon Lake Huron, between the tug-boat Goodnow and the Sunnyside. The tug lay at anchor waiting for a tow, and the bark coming up the lake, with a brisk wind, at about nine knots an hour, struck the tug a-starboard, near the pilot-house, sinking her within fifteen minutes. The District Court held the tug to be at fault in not keeping out of the way of the bark and that the bark was at fault in not observing that the tug was lying still, and divided the damages between them. The Circuit Court reversed the decree, holding the tug solely at fault; that the officer of the bark, having once observed the lights of the tug, was fully authorized to act upon the assumption that the steamer would avoid him. The appeal insists that the bark had no right to proceed on her course without hailing the tug, and run her down when a moment's observation would have shown the latter to be lying still.

Newberry, Pond & Brown for appellant; F. H. Canfield for appellee.

In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of J. H. B. Latrobe, Simeon E. Baldwin, Esq., of New-Haven, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. T. O. Howe, Charles G. Williams, of Janesville, Wis., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court. On motion of J. D. McPherson, Charles Beaslen, Jr., of Baltimore, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Case No. 67.—*Caleb Ives and George R. Green, plaintiffs in error vs. Milton A. Hamilton, Executor, &c.*—The argument of this cause was continued by H. H. Wells and J. H. B. Latrobe, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Charles J. Hunt for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 69.—*The Twin Lick Oil Company, of West Virginia, appellant, vs. William Marburg.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. J. D. McPherson, of counsel for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Walter S. Cox for the appellee.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

Charles J. McCarty, of No. 162 Elm street, arrested as a wholesale liquor dealer charged with making improper returns of purchases made, was brought before Commissioner Shields again yesterday, when evidence was given that he was a carpenter and only doing work there at the time of his arrest, and he was accordingly discharged.

Henry Fields, of No. 64 West Forty-third street, was before Justice Morgan, in the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on complaint of obtaining three umbrellas on a false order from Tuttle & Co., No. 795 Broadway. The order was signed by John F. Plummer, in whose employ Fields had previously been. Fields pleaded guilty, and was held in $1,500 bail.

The suit of F. Hennsley & Co. against Collector Arthur was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover about five hundred dollars, as excessive duty paid under protest, on importations of laces, composed of silk and cotton, the plaintiffs claiming that they should only pay fifty per cent. ad valorem, under the act of June 30, 1864, where sixty per cent. duty was imposed. The question was also raised whether what is known as "spot nets" were dutiable as laces, and decided in the negative by the jury.

Joshua P. King, of the Pacific Hotel, was committed by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer in $500 bail the charge of felonious assault upon Officers Autus and Robinson, of the Sixth Precinct. King was arrested Wednesday afternoon by Officer Autus while intoxicated, and assaulted the officer twice while on the way to the station-house. When locked up in a cell he called the doorman, Robinson, under pretense that he had a message to communicate, and when the latter approached his door made a thrust at him with a weapon resembling a sword-bayonet. The prisoner is a medical student, of good appearance, and has lately arrived from England.

Joseph Heil procured a divorce from his wife Marguerite, in the Supreme Court, and obtained possession of their two children, aged seven and eight years respectively, by order of the court. He subsequently married again. The summons in the divorce suit was served by publication, and the wife alleges that she knew nothing of the suit until she was served with the decree. In order to recover the possession of the children she took out a writ of habeas corpus, and the case was argued yesterday before Judge Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers. On the part of the husband it was held that the judgment should stand, unless reversed on the ground of fraud, counsel for the wife claiming that the divorce proceedings were irregular, and that the order taking her children from her was void. The court reserved decision.

Two youths, named George Finley and Benjamin Y. Whitfield, were tried before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of burglary. From the evidence produced by Assistant District Attorney Herring, it appeared that on the night of the 18th of October the stationery and fancy goods store of Joseph A. Job, of No. 395 Sixth avenue, which had been securely fastened the previous night, was broken into and robbed of gold pens, holders, and pencils, together with a quantity of fine cutlery, valued in all at $375. Two men were seen to leave the premises with bundles by Angelina Trust, a colored laundress living next door, who subsequently identified the burglars as Finley and Whitfield, and had them arrested. The prisoners were indicted for burglary, but the stolen property was never recovered. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for the prisoners, set up a general denial of the charge, and sought to prove an alibi. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and they were each sentenced to four years in State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Granted.—Ottman vs. Doll; Delafield vs. Church.

Orders Granted.—Brown vs. Mayer; *Graphic Company vs. Philp.*

Nostrand vs. Nostrand.—Allowance $250.

Matter of North American Petroleum Company.—Order granted appointing Receiver.

Memorandums.—Sistare vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution; Jobelman vs. Rinerson; Romaine vs. Hatch; Peters vs. Brown; Houghtaling vs. Winans; Hunt vs. Marvin; Dyer vs. Woodburne Silver Mining Company.

Meyer vs. Wagner.—Motion denied in part and granted in part, as shown by the notes on the margin of notice of motion; neither party has costs.

Louis Garcia vs. Ines D. L. Garcia.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Hepp vs. Hepp.—To be returned to Referee. Memorandum.

Matter of the Market Insurance Company.—Postponed to the coming in of Receiver's report.

Mary E. West vs. Garret H. West.—Report of Referee and order confirming report, and granting a decree of divorce to the plaintiff.

Thruby vs. De Goyey Adol.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Stubben vs. Schroff.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of opposing. Defendants' answer shows that they have not been at all mislead by the mistake in joining Mr. Stubben as plaintiff, and ordered accordingly.

Matter of Fallouts, &c.—The practice requires a reference in these applications to ascertain and report the facts; an order may be made directing a reference to ascertain and report the facts alleged in the petition, and on the coming in of the report application may be made.

Southard vs. Baxter.—Demurrer is not well taken.

On the payment of the debt of Decker, for which the plaintiff individually held the defendant's note as collateral security, all the rights and title to defendant's note would have passed to Decker but for the fact that he too was a bankrupt, and had assigned all his property to plaintiff as his assignee in bankruptcy; whatever right, therefore, Decker was entitled to in the note rested by operation of law in plaintiff as assignee. The complaint alleges a condition of facts which makes the assignee the present owner of the note. He, therefore, is the proper person to maintain the action in his official capacity. The demurrer is frivolous and should be struck out with $10 costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Marshall et al. vs. Macy et al.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

O'Donnell vs. Kerr et al.—Findings settled and signed.

Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.—Motion granted. Allowance to plaintiff of $100.

Martin vs. Walker et al.—Findings settled.

Goodwin, &c., vs. Einstein et al.—Findings on judgment for defendants signed.

King vs. Livermore.—Counsel will furnish the stenographer's minutes for the settlement of this case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

O'Brien, &c., vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company.—Motion granted without stay.

By Judge Speir.

Bache vs. Doscher et al.—Amendments to plaintiff's proposed case allowed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
296—Mulvey vs. Berry.	223—Bradt vs. Boulter.
22—Hitchings, &c., vs. Ambler, Jr.	226—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Halligan, &c.
82—Smieton, &c., vs. Burgess, &c.	229—Tallman vs. Tallman, &c.
92—Bailey vs. Soutter, &c.	250—Knapp vs. Bonesteel.
115—Wilder vs. Hitchcock.	262—Miller vs. Kruger.
119—Smieton, &c., vs. Burgess.	263—Denike vs. The Mayor, &c.
123—Schmid vs. Illig.	272—Matter of Murphy.
125—Williams vs. U. S. & B. Mail S. S. Co.	274—Loaners' Bank vs. Am. Nat. L. & T. Co.
130—Blakslee vs. Pyatt.	285—Eno vs. The Mayor, &c.
138—Booth, &c., vs. Kitchen, &c.	291—Thurber vs. O'Neil.
140—Crowe vs. Daly.	315—McCulloch, &c., vs. Vibbard, &c.
159—Bayles vs. Kleisted.	337—Morrey vs. Berger.
180—Telens vs. Bockman.	338—Morrey vs. Lilienthal.
184—Wilcox vs. Gluck.	351—Bockhorn vs. Miller.
187—Spratt vs. King, &c.	352—Russman vs. Bradbury.
190—Matter of Brugman.	
198—Burkhalter vs. Voorhis.	353—Matter of Guar. Sav. Inst.
201—Falihee vs. Hammond	354—Greenberg vs. Hirschl
206—Carpenter vs. VanPelt	356—Langdon vs. Gray.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1737—Nat. State Bank of E. vs. Dixon.	3726—Lewis et al. vs. Jacobs.
3505—Stegman, &c., vs. Kavanagh et al.	3515—Adgor vs. Bancroft.
1987—Claflin et al. vs. Schwartz.	3295—Hubbard vs. Hess et al.
2883—Addoms vs. Kulisk.	4007—Plurney vs. Comstock.
3811—Picard vs. Schiffer et al.	3973—Hall vs. Fay et al.
3697—Flood vs. S. M. Engine Co.	3923—Stern et al. vs. Shulman.
1879—Payton vs. Finn.	3705—J. G. K. Mfg. Co. vs. Harrison et al.
3775—Lawton vs. McDonald.	3943—Hartford Trust Co. vs. Warren et al., &c.
3437—Hatch et al. vs. Friend et al.	3963—Morris vs. Bliven et al.
3837—Smith vs. Brown.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3184—Whitehouse vs. Fowler.	3960—National Bank of the Republic vs. Bates.
3234—Garland vs. Bradstreet et al.	3926—Devlin vs. Lanigan.
3254—Bonynge vs. Genet et al.	3948—Trowbridge et al. vs. Donahue.
3530—Mathan et al. vs. Waitzfelder et al.	2486—Claflin et al. vs. Fox.
2996—Fisher vs. Crosby.	3760—Clark vs. Wheeler et al.
3804—Peyser vs. Von Schoening.	3748—— vs. ——.
3614—McManius et al. vs. Judson et al.	3642—Willimantic Trust Co. vs. ——.
3424—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.	3032—Bogart vs. Kiechner et al.
3312—Levy et al. vs. Gillett et al.	3326—Runyon vs. Van Pelt.
3162—West et al. vs. Lee, Jr., et al.	3910—Lambert vs. Reynolds.
4006—Reed et al. vs. Roberts.	3986—Kupper et al. vs. Levey.
3976—Fuller vs. Ely et al.	3746—Salisbury vs. Trabant.
3024—Crosby, &c., vs. Day.	4002—Cook et al. vs. Cassidy.

SUPREME CIRCUIT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3447—Yerkes, Jr., et al. vs. Salomon.	3273—Wright vs. Underhill.
3771—Harding vs. Warren.	3274—Voorhees vs. Underhill et al.
2651—Keller et al. vs. Sturtevant.	3275—N. Y. Pie B. Co. vs. Underhill et al.
3615—Dymond vs. Butterworth et al.	——Man & B.s' Bank vs. Asten, &c.
3021—Andrews vs. Boorman.	3997—Harlem Bank vs. Hargraves, &c.
3221—Pennock et al. vs. Crosby.	3783—Frank et al. vs. Farrell.
3577—Scheider et al. vs. Corby.	3939—Parker et al. vs. Breslin.
2597—McKee vs. Mott.	3817—Pomeroy vs. Allerton, &c.
3717—Brown vs. Curran.	
3249—Van Buren vs. Underhill et al.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on.—No. 9—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Gurner et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 855—New-York Guar. and Ind. Company vs. Gleason, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Monheimer.	960—H. Chem. and Min. Co. vs. Matthews.
1420—Davis, &c., vs. Heckman.	882—Weston vs. Elevated Railroad Co.
1686—O'Rourke vs. The Mayor, &c.	436—Condon vs. Martin, &c.
416—P. E. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.	950—Macdonald vs. U. S. Security Co.
850—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.	954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank.
608—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.	802—Scott, &c., vs. Judson.
926—Stevens et al., &c., vs. Hall.	712—Harrington et al. vs. Shavill et al.
	672—Chamberet vs. Cagney.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J. and Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	56—Produce Bank vs. Morton, et al.
38—Brague vs. Lord et al, &c.	57—Durant vs. Abendroth, &c.
50—Muller, &c., vs. Hall.	59—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
52—Porter vs. McGrath.	60—Walling vs. The Mayor, &c.
53—Kenyan vs. Sherman et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Prime vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Co.	49—Evans vs. Vose et al.
6—Collender vs. Griffith et al.	2—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.
12—Otto vs. Beynders.	4—Parker vs. Harrison.
43—Pursell vs. The Mayor, &c.	44—Schwartz vs. O'Conner et al.
48—Weinfeld vs. Johnson.	27—Morgan vs. Davenport R. Con. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
31—Austin vs. Martin, &c.	54—Phelps vs. Redfield.
44—De Leyer vs. Wade.	55—Kissick vs. Gilmour.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1078—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 368—Norton vs. Reddington. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3059—Walters vs. Dodd.	2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.
5816—Fisher vs. Noonan.	1504—Kidd et al vs. Leubuscher.
5628—Capperly et al. vs. White.	4789—Stoddard vs. Sherwin, et al.
5541—Meriquet vs. Debray et al.	5819—Nat. Bk. of Republic vs. Bates et al.
3145—Stewart vs. Thurber et al.	6004—Koepler vs. Toran.
3548—Stimpson vs. Bienenstock et al.	6005—Same vs. same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3735—Phelps vs. Currier.	5807—Mazozur vs. Jordan.
3861—Conner vs. Doyle.	4717—Straeburger vs. Heyman.
5891—Williams vs. Serts et al.	3628—Goslier vs. Rawisger.
2864—Boese et al. vs. Reedel.	3620—Griggs et al. vs. Brown et al.
2947—Foster vs. Moran.	3632—Burkhardt vs. Angele.
3630—Rosenthal vs. Phillips.	3633—Shedlock vs. Deutz et al.
3692—Phillips vs. Coleman.	3636—Varady vs. Forster.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marquet.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5987—Heyman et al. vs. Rothschild.	5841—Trippler vs. The Mayor, &c.
5087—McKeon vs. Bayard.	5196—Wadsworth et al. vs. Clark et al.
5378—McCahill vs. Stevens.	5186—Quirk vs. Watkins.
5295—Sterns et al. vs. Le Boutillier et al.	4843—Ward et al. vs. Drennan.
5897—Marley vs. Hayes.	5095—Traphagen et al. vs. Valentine.
5700—Biegan vs. Bennett.	5107—Heller et al. vs. Frenchtnecht.
5631—Ford vs. Nolan.	5982—Burns vs. Crow et al.
5920—Ely et al. vs. Westcott.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Marcus H. Albern, rape.	Charles Heald, grand larceny.
Julia Mantz, felonious assault and battery.	George Loomis, Charles Lewis, grand larceny.
George Steiner, felonious assault and battery.	John T. Baird, James Wood, false pretenses.
August Rossman, burglary.	Alexander McCoy, petit larceny.
Hugh O'Connor, Thomas Flaherty, John Murphy, burglary.	Oscar Fisher, petit larceny.
John Ramsey, grand larceny.	John Hill, petit larceny.
[illegible]	Mary McGuire, petit larceny.
Richard H. Rodney, grand larceny.	Morris Bass, obscene literature.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 U. S. Express.....58	100 Union Pacific.....78¼
1600 Western Union. 77	300 do.....78
800 do.....77⅛	300 North-western.....39¾
700 do.....77	100 do.....b3. 39⅞
800 do.....76⅞	1100 do.....39¾
200 do.....b3. 76⅞	800 do.....39⅝
500 do.....76¾	100 do.....s3. 39⅝
1200 Pacific Mail.....41	200 do.....39½
300 do.....s3. 40⅞	200 North-west. Pf.s3. 56
100 do.....41	400 do.....56¼
400 do.....40⅞	85 do.....56
1000 do.....c. 40⅞	200 do.....56⅛
300 Michigan Cen.....61¾	100 do.....s5. 56
20 do.....62	200 do.....56⅛
100 do.....c. 61¾	100 Rock Island.....b3. 105
1500 Lake Shore.....61¾	50 do.....105¼
65 do.....61½	100 St. Paul.....36⅜
500 do.....61⅞	600 do.....36¼
300 do.....c. 61⅞	100 do.....b3. 36¼
2000 do.....s3. 61¾	200 do.....36½
1900 do.....61⅝	100 do.....c. 36⅛
1500 do.....s3. 61⅝	200 do.....36¼
1100 do.....61⅝	200 Pac. R. of Mo.....12¾
2000 do.....61⅞	100 do.....b3. 12¾
1900 do.....62	200 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 17¾
1000 do.....61⅞	100 do.....17¾
2600 do.....61¾	200 Tol. & Wabash.....4¾
400 do.....s3. 61⅝	200 do.....4⅝
1900 do.....61¾	100 do.....4¾
100 Erie Railway.....16½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C.123⅞	$5,700 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b. c.119
1,000 do.....123¾	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....b. c.117⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....b. c.116	1,000 do.....117¼
1,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C.117⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 C. B. & Q. C.7s.110¼	300 Chi. & R. I.....b.c.105
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69	100 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 61¾
4,000 M.&S.P.I.&M.D. 85	600 do.....61⅞
5,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F. 81¾	1670 do.....62
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. 99¼	600 do.....61⅞
10,000 do.....b.c. 99¼	1000 do.....b3. 62
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.101½	1000 do.....s3. 62
1,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold bds.. 85½	1500 do.....62⅛
	3200 do.....62¼
10,000 C., C., C.&I.1st.105¼	1100 do.....62⅛
16,000 Erie 3d.....95	3000 do.....s3. 62
4,000 C. & T.S.F.bds.107½	500 do.....c. 62⅛
10,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83.....b3.102	200 do.....62
	10 do.....61¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.103⅝	1100 do.....61⅞
10,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs 106⅛	900 do.....s3. 61¾
8,000 Union Pac.1st.104⅝	1700 do.....61⅞
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.101	600 do.....61⅝
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94⅛	100 do.....61⅞
2,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 83	500 do.....61¾
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 68	100 do.....s3. 61⅝
500 A. & T. H. Inc. 67	100 do.....s3. 61½
1,000 A. & T.H. 2d Pf. 85	400 do.....61½
1,000 T.&W.1stS.L.D. 57½	600 do.....61⅝
1,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 97¾	500 do.....61¾
7 Cent. Nat. Bank.102½	500 do.....61⅞
25 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 97½	300 do.....s3. 61⅞
25 Mercantile Bank.107	100 do.....b5. 61⅞
200 Quicksilver Min.. 17½	500 Mich. Cent.....b.c. 61¾
100 Quick. Pref.....b.c. 24½	100 do.....61¾
100 do.....b.c. 24½	100 do.....c. 61¾
100 At. & P. Tel.....b.c. 19¼	200 do.....s3. 61¾
200 West. Union.....u.r. 76¾	100 do.....61¼
600 do.....b.c. 76¾	400 C. & N. W.....b.c.b3. 39⅝
50 do.....s3. 76¾	1100 do.....39⅝
100 do.....76¾	100 do.....b3. 39⅝
300 do.....76⅝	100 do.....39⅝
400 do.....s3. 76⅝	100 do.....39½
2200 do.....76½	400 do.....39½
300 do.....s5. 76⅝	500 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 56
100 do.....76⅝	100 do.....b3. 56⅛
25 do.....76¾	20 C., C., C. & Ind..... 57
100 do.....b3. 76¾	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 36¼
600 do.....76½	100 do.....36⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.105⅞	100 do.....36¼
10 American Ex.....b.c. 60¾	900 do.....36⅜
20 U. S. Express.b.c. 58¼	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pref.....b.c.b3. 66⅝
120 do.....58	
100 Pacific Mail.....b.c. 40⅞	600 do.....66⅝
1000 do.....41	200 do.....66½
700 do.....b3. 41	100 do.....66⅞
100 do.....41	700 do.....67
500 do.....40⅞	500 do.....66⅞
100 do.....c. 40⅞	300 do.....66¾
20 Harlem Pref.....133	100 Tol., Wab. & W... 4⅝
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 16⅜	500 do.....4⅞
600 do.....16½	100 Chic. & Alton.b.c. 97⅛
1700 do.....16⅝	100 C. & Alt. Pref.b.c. 105½
2800 do.....16¾	200 Del., L. & W...b.c. 120⅛
200 do.....b3. 16⅞	50 P., F.W.&C.Gt.b.c. 99½
1000 do.....16⅝	50 Chi., Bur. & Quin. 115
300 do.....16⅜	20 St. L., I. M. & So.. 16
150 Illinois Central.....96	100 Ohio&Miss.b.c.s3. 17¾
200 Union Pacific.b.c. 78	300 do.....17⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Dis. of C. 3-65s. 68⅞	200 Erie Railway.....16⅝
10,000 do.....69	800 do.....16¾
10,000 do.....69	500 do.....s3. 16¾
2,000 M. & E. 1st C.105½	1700 do.....16⅞
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st LaC Div.....97	300 do.....b3. 17
	100 North-west.b10. 39½
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅞	100 do.....s3. 39½
5,000 N.W.C.C.G.B.c. 85½	1000 Lake Shore.....61⅞
10,000 C. & T. S. F.107½	300 do.....s3. 61⅞
10,000 M.& St.P.C.S.F 81⅝	700 do.....61¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.106½	700 do.....b3. 61¾
14,000 C.C.C.&I1stb3105⅝	25 do.....61
200 West. Union...s3. 76½	400 do.....s3. 61¾
800 do.....76½	100 do.....61⅞
100 do.....s3. 76⅝	100 do.....s3. 61⅞
800 Pacific Mail...b3. 41	10 Union Pacific.....78
100 do.....41	200 Del., Lack. & W...120⅛
100 do.....41⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.....21¼
200 Harlem.....s3.133⅝	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12⅝
100 Mich. Central.....61⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.....4⅝
100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.. 20½	100 do.....4¾
200 St.L.&K.C.Pref.b3 24½	50 do.....4½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 6s C.,'81,124	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....122⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 D.of C.3.65s b3 69¼	50 Mich. Central.b.c. 61½
5,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds.102¼	300 L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 61⅞
4,000 do.....b.c.102	700 do.....61¾
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.106½	1300 do.....s3. 61⅝
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104¾	1300 do.....s3. 61½
20,000 U.P.7s,L.G b.c.100½	1900 do.....61⅝
3,000 do.....101	200 Union Pacific.b.c. 77¼
2,000 Harlem 1st7sC.113⅛	100 do.....77⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 49½	100 do.....b3. 77
1,000 Erie 4th.....93½	100 do.....s3. 77
2,000 L. & N. C. '98. 85	200 Illinois Cen.....b.c. 96
50 Fourth N. Bank.. 97½	100 Chi. & R. I.....b.c. 105
30 Bank of N. Y.....135	2000 Chi. & N. W.b.c. 39¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 19	100 do.....39⅝
50 U. S. Express.b.c. 57½	100 do.....39½
25 West. Union..b.c. 76⅞	100 do.....39⅝
300 do.....b3. 76⅝	600 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 56¼
300 do.....b3. 76⅝	200 do.....s3. 56
300 do.....76⅝	200 do.....56
100 do.....s30. 76⅜	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 36⅝
100 do.....b3. 76⅝	400 do.....b3. 36½
200 do.....s3. 76½	700 do.....36¼
28 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.106	200 do.....36⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 41⅛	100 do.....36⅜
200 do.....41⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 66⅝
800 do.....41⅛	200 do.....s3. 66⅝
200 do.....41	20 Del., L. & W...b.c. 120¼
200 do.....b3. 41	10 Chicago & Alton.. 97⅛
500 do.....40⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 17¾
200 do.....b3. 40⅞	400 do.....17⅝
800 do.....b3. 40⅝	10 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 21½
400 do.....40⅝	1900 Erie R'y...b.c.b3. 17
1000 do.....40⅝	1200 do.....16⅞
700 do.....40¾	800 do.....16¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$48,000 D.of Col.3-65s. 69	500 Lake Shore.....s3. 61⅝
45,000 Cen.Pac. G. B.106¾	100 do.....s10. 61½
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94½	2800 do.....61½
10,000 Un. Pac. L. G.101	1000 do.....s3. 61⅜
205 U. S. Express.....57½	1300 do.....61⅜
50 Adams Express.....103	1500 do.....61¼
100 A. & P. Tel.....19	400 do.....s3. 61⅛
200 do.....18¾	500 do.....61⅛
200 do.....18⅝	100 do.....61½
100 do.....18¾	2500 do.....61
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 105¾	2000 do.....s3. 60⅞
1000 West. Union.s3. 76½	100 do.....60¾
500 do.....76½	1000 do.....s3. 60⅝
1000 do.....s3. 76⅜	300 do.....60¾
900 do.....76⅜	300 do.....60¾
100 Pacific Mail.....40⅝	25 Panama.....125
300 do.....b3. 40⅝	200 North-west'n.s3. 39⅜
500 do.....40⅝	300 do.....39¼
700 Erie Railway.....16⅝	100 N. W. Pref...s30. 55⅞
100 do.....16⅜	200 do.....55⅞
200 do.....s3. 16½	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 17⅝
100 do.....16⅜	100 Mor. & Essex.....105
300 do.....s5. 16½	200 St. Paul.....36⅜
500 Mich Central.....61⅞	200 St. Paul Pref.....66⅝
100 do.....61½	100 do.....66½
100 Kansas Pacific.....13	200 Pac. R. of Mo.....12½

THURSDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The stock market was strong and higher during the earlier hours of the day, with a large business in some shares, but at the close there was a reaction from the highest point, owing to realizations. The transactions aggregated 141,000 shares, the principal business having been in Lake Shore, Erie, Western Union, Pacific Mail, North-western and St. Paul. Lake Shore advanced to 62¼, but subsequently fell off to 60⅝, and closed at 60¾. North-western Common advanced to 39⅞, and the Preferred to 56¼, the final sales being at 39¼ and 55⅞. Pacific Mail closed at 40⅝, after an early advance to 41¼. Western Union opened firm at 77@77⅛, but later yielded to 76⅜. Erie advanced to 17, St. Paul to 36½, Preferred to 67, Michigan Central to 61¾, and Missouri Pacific to 12¾, the reaction in the late dealings having been ⅛@½ ⅌ cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined to 18¾. Union Pacific ranged between 77 and 78¼. The regular quarterly dividend of *Two ⅌ cent.* has been declared, payable Jan. 1.

The persistent efforts of certain parties to depress the stock and bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, by the dissemination of false reports in regard to the financial condition of the corporation, have called forth the following statement from the officers of the company:

> "The officers of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company are advised of the existence of a conspiracy for the dissemination of false and libelous reports, by means of special dispatches to the press and by articles purporting to be the result of the investigations of an accountant into the affairs of the company, for the purpose of exciting alarm among the holders of its stocks and bonds and to throw distrust upon its credit.
>
> Some of these articles have already been circulated for publication and will doubtless soon appear in pursuance of the plotting of Wall street stock jobbers. The officers of the company emphatically deny all stories as to its embarrassments and assert its greatly improved condition in every particular, financially and materially. Investors in the property, whether holders of its stocks or bonds, should take notice, and not sacrifice their securities to the tricks of speculators. The company has taken measures to hold the parties implicated to account."

The money market was well supplied with loanable funds at the advanced rates of interest recently established. Stock Exchange borrowers supplied their requirements at 4@5 ⅌ cent., and at the close there were offerings at 3½ ⅌ cent., but the transactions at bank, on pledge of stock collaterals, were all at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The discount market was quiet and the business was chiefly at 6@7 ⅌ cent. for prime names. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day, was $500,000.

The Bank of England Directors made no change in the minimum rate of discount at their regular weekly meeting to-day, and the same remains at 3 ⅌ cent. The bank lost £283,000 bullion during the week ending Wednesday, but the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 41½ ⅌ cent., against 39⅝ last week. To-day £20,000 was withdrawn on balance. Consols were firmer at London, and closed at 93⅞@94 for money and at 94⅛ for the account. United States Bonds were a shade easier, old 1865s closing at 103⅝@103¾; 1867s at 109¼@109½; 10-40s at 105¾@106, and New 5s at 104⅜@104⅝. Erie advanced to 15⅛@15½ for the Common and to 31½@32 for the Preferred. The specie in the Bank of France shows an increase of 23,225,000 francs for the past week. The Sterling Exchange market was dull at $4 84@$4 84½ and $4 87½@$4 88 for prime bankers' sixty days' and demand bills respectively. The gold speculation displayed somewhat more firmness, but the market ruled quiet throughout the day. The transactions were at 114⅜@114½, which were the opening and closing quotations. On gold loans the rates were flat to 1-64 ⅌ cent. per diem for use, and 3 ⅌ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were steady and without feature. Railroad mortgages were firm and in good demand. Union Pacific land grants advanced 1 ⅌ cent., rising to 101. The other Pacific issues were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. higher. The North-western and St. Paul were well represented and brought full prices. State bonds were neglected, with the exception of District of Columbia 3.65s, which sold at 68⅞@69¼.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

Gold receipts	$549,237 10
Gold payments	347,250 38
Gold balance	42,449,294 11
Currency receipts	1,231,451 43
Currency payments	732,081 37
Currency balance	40,111,384 02
Customs	340,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 8.

American Gold	114¼	114½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¼	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867s, coupons	122½	122½
Bills on London	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 84@$4 84½
New-York Central	106	105¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Pacific Mail	41	40⅝
St. Paul	36⅛	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	66½	66½
Lake Shore	61½	60¾
North-western	39¾	39¼
North-western Preferred	56¼	55⅞
Western Union	77	76⅜
Union Pacific	78	77
Wabash	4½	4⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	120⅛	120⅛
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105¼
Panama	127	127
Erie	16½	16½
Ohio	17⅞	17⅝
C., C. & I. C.	4½	4½
Harlem	133½	133⅝

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105⅞	105¾	538
Harlem	133⅝	133⅜	200
Erie	17	16⅜	16,200
Lake Shore	62¼	60⅝	64,775
Wabash	4⅞	4⅝	1,100
North-western	39⅞	39¼	8,600
North-western Pref.	56¼	55⅞	3,535
Rock Island	105	104¾	1,050
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36½	36⅛	4,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	67	66½	3,300
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅛	120⅛	420
Morris and Essex	105	105	100
Michigan Central	61¾	61¼	2,150
Illinois Central	96	96	300
Union Pacific	78¼	77	1,400
Chicago and Alton	97⅛	97⅛	100
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21¼	100
Ohio and Mississippi	17¾	17⅝	1,500
Missouri Pacific	12¾	12½	650
Western Union	77⅛	76⅜	15,780
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19¼	18¾	800
Pacific Mail	41¼	40⅝	12,400
Quicksilver	17½	17½	200
Quicksilver Pref.	24½	24½	200
Kansas Pacific	13	13	300
United States Express	58	57⅞	500
Total sales			140,918

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122	122½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¼	119⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123¾	124⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	115	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	115	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115⅝	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new regist'd	116⅜	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupons	120⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅛	117⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	117¾	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117¼	117⅜

* Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $22,000 for interest and $158,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$37,578,000
Gold balances	1,159,750
Currency balances	1,463,875

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,708,119
Currency balances	3,183,786
Gold exchanges	8,174,173
Gold balances	1,216,224

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, 1886.....25	N. C., N. C. R. J.&J. 50
Ark. 6s, Funded.....34	N. C., N. C. R., A.&O. 50
A. 7s, L.R. & Ft. S. is. 10	N.C,NCR.,c.off,J.&J. 33
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 10	N.C,NCR,c.off,A&O. 33
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 10	N. C., F. A., '66.....9
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R.. 10	N. C., F. A., '68.....8
Connecticut 6s.....107	N. C. n. bds., J. & J. 8
Georgia 6s.....92	N. C. n. bds., A. & O. 8
Georgia 7s, N. Bds. 103	N. C., S. T., c. 1.....3¼
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 99	N. C., S. T., c. 2.....3
Georgia 7s, G. Bds.. 99½	N. C., S. T., c. 3.....3
Indiana 5s.....103½	Ohio 6s, '75.....102½
Illinois coupon 6s,'77.103½	Ohio 6s, '81.....105
Illinois coupon 6s,'79.103½	Ohio 6s, '86.....108
Illinois War Loan.. 103½	Rhode Island 6s.....108
Kentucky 6s.....103½	South Carolina 6s.... 34½
Louisiana 6s.....40	S. C. 6s, J. & J.....34½
Louisiana 6s, N. B... 40	S. C. 6s, A. & O.....34
La. 6s, N. Float'g D. 40	S. C., F. A., '66.....34
Louisiana 7s, Pent'y. 40	S. C., L. C.,'89, J.&J. 33
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 40	S. C., L. C.,'89, A.&O. 33
La. 8s, Lev. Bds. of '75. 40	S. C. 7s of '88.....34
Mo. 6s, due in 1876...101¾	Tennessee 6s, old.... 46⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1878...101⅞	Tennessee 6s, n. bs.. 43½
L. Bds. due '81 to '91, in. 102⅛	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. 43¾
Asy'm or U., due '92.101½	Texas 10s of '76.....102
Han. & St. J., due '76.101½	Virginia 6s, old.....37
Han. & St. J., due '86.101½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.. 38
Han. & St. J., due '87.101½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67.. 38
N. Y. R. B. Loan.....107¼	Virginia 6s, C. bds.. 75½
N. Y. C. B. Loan.....107¼	Virginia 6s, ex m. c. 70
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87.. 115	Virginia 6s, C., 3d s. 45
N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.. 16	Virginia 6s, D. bds.. 8
N. C. 6s, o., A. & O.. 16	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 68¾

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds. 114	M. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.105¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. 105	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.. 107¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.. 100¼	Cleve. & Tol. new bs. 102
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 20	C. P. & A. o. bds.... 103¾
Bost., H. & E. guar. 20	C. P. & A. n. bds.... 101⅜
B., C. R.& M. 1st 7s,g. 36⅛	D., Mon. & Tol. bds. 103
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 30⅛	Buf. & Erie n. bds.. 103½
Ches. & Ohio ex c.... 25	Buf. & State Line 7s. 102½
Chic. & Alton 1st.... 115	Lake Shore div. bds. 103⅛
L. a & Mo. 1st, guar. 93	Lake Shore C. R. 1st. 103⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st. 117	Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 94
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s. 110	Mar. & Cin. 1st.....106
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s. 110¼	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.. 101¼
C., RI&P.S.F.6s,'95. 99	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S.F. [illegible]
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st, n. 114	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.. 101⅞
C. R. of N.J. 1st, Cons. 107¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.. 103½
Cen. R. of N.J. Conv. 105¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 100½
L. & W. B. Con. gu.. 94½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n. 100½
Am. D. & Imp. bds. 103	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.. 103
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D. 113	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C. 121
M.&St.P.2d,7 3-10 P.D. 93	Har. 1st 7s, Coup.....113
M.&St.P.1st,7s,$g. R.D. 93	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.....112
M.&St.P.1st,7s,£g. R.D 93	North Missouri 1st... 89½
M.&St.P.1st,La.C.D. 96	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93
M. & St. P.1st,I.&M.D. 85	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 93
M. & St.P.1st,I.&D. 81½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 60
M. & St.P.1st,H.&D. 81	Cen. Pac. Gold bds... 106½
M. & St.P.1st,C.&M. 88	C. Pac., San Jo. B'h. 90
M. & St.P.Cons. S. F. 81½	C. Pac., Cal. & Or. 1st. 91½
Chi. & N. W. S. F... 105	C. Pac., L. G. bds... 93
Chi. & N. W. I. bds. 100	Western Pac. bds.... 97
Chi. & N. W. C. G.. 85½	Union Pac. 1st bds... 104½
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B. 90	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 100½
Chi. & N. W. 1st... 101	Union Pacific S. F... 94⅝
Chi. & N. W. 2d... 99	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo. 88
Chi. & R. I. 7s..... 85½	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 97
Galena & Chi. Ex... 101½	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 68
Peninsula 1st, con... 85	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st 111½
Chi. & Mil. 1st..... 100	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d. 104
Winona & St. P. 1st. 73	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d. 99
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 69	C. & Pitts. C. S. F. 105½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F. 105½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 49½
Morris & Essex 1st. 115½	St. Louis & I. M. 1st. 91½
Mor. & Es. bds. 1900. 103	St. Louis & I. M. 2d. 51
Mor. & Es. Const'n.. 101½	Alton & T. H. 1st... 106
Mor. & Es. 7s, 1871.. 106	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 85
Mor.& Es. 1st, Con. G. 103¼	Tol., P.& W. 1st, E.D. 73½
Erie 1st, Extended.. 103¼	Tol., P. & W. 1st, W. D 66
Erie 2d 7s, '79.....102	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 75½
Erie 3d 7s, '83.....94	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div. 57
Erie 4th 7s, '80.....93	Tol. & Wabash, 2d... 49
Erie 5th 7s, '88.....92½	Tol. & Wabash C. C. 26
Long Dock bds.....101	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 78
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 80	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 50
B., N. Y. & E. L. B.. 82	Quin. & Tol. 1st. '90. 43
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 79½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 30
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 82½	Lafayette, B.& M. 1st. 61
Ind'ps, B. & W. 2d... 10	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 71
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.. 100¾	

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange.116	Import's & Traders.197½
Central National.....100	Irving.....122
Chemical.....1600	Manhattan.....145
City.....300½	Mercantile.....106
Commerce.....123	Merchants'.....123¼
Corn Exchange.....133	Metropolitan.....120
First National.....200	Nassau.....103
Fourth National.... 97½	New-York.....133
Gallatin National.....132	Ninth National.....80
Gold Exchange.....119	Phenix.....100¼
Hanover.....83	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	106	106½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134½	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	51¼	51¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅝	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	..	41
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅞	20
Northern Central Railroad	34½	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	107	108

The Board of Directors of the American Express Company have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $3 per share, payable on the 3d of January next.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.
C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 371 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,180 head, or 540 cars, of which 269 cars were through consignments, balance on sale here, against 418 cars for the same time last week, a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 122 cars less, and 449 cars for the same week last year. The market is over for the week. All lots of shipping cattle unsold were shipped east; closed very dull; fully one-third of the good cattle offered for sale were shipped east in first hands; the yards are about bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, all through stock, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,600 head, against 14,800 head for the same time last week, and 11,600 head for the same week last year; no market to-day; the demand is about supplied; only 2 cars remain in the yards, the balance were shipped out to-day; the market closed active and strong; prices fully ¼c.@½c. advance on last week's quotations; sales of 2 cars Ohio Sheep, one averaging 93 lb., at $5, and the other averaging 116 lb., at $6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 29,800 head, against 20,100 head for the same time last week, and 21,100 head for the same week last year; the market was very dull, dealers only purchasing for immediate wants; the yards are full of unsold stock; 1,900 head of Yorkers changed hands at $6 70@$6 90, majority at $6 75@$6 80; 400 head heavy Hogs, ranging from medium to fair, at $7@$7 75; a few lots of coarse, heavy, flabby-fleshed Sows and Stags at $5 50@$6.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; market dull, owing to heavy receipts; prices range $2 65@$6 65; sales of good to choice Steers at $5 25@$5 65; shipments, 1,590 head. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; market opened active, strong, and 10c.@15c. higher, but closed quiet; sales, common grades at $6@$6 50; Bacon grades, $7@$7 15; Packers', $7@$7 25; New-England and Philadelphia, $7 35@$7 50; shipments, 1,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; sales common, $3@$3 50; medium, $4@$4 25; choice, $4 50@$5 50.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Cattle lower and weak; choice native shipping Steers, $5 75@$5 87½; fair to good, $4 50@$5; light do., $4@$4 50; Cows, $2 50@$3 50; Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4 25; good to choice Texans, $3 50@$3 75; medium to fair, $3@$3 25; common, $2 50@$2 75. Hogs closed higher on best grades; extra heavy sold at $7 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—Flour, dull. Wheat—Fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 04; No. 2 do., $1, spot; $1 00⅝, seller January; $1 02, seller February; No. 3 do., 80½c.; rejected, 67c.@68c. Corn active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c., spot; 48¼c. bid, seller December; 45c., seller January. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 30⅞c. bid, spot; 30½c.@30⅝c., seller January. Barley—Market firmer, though not quotably higher, at 87c., spot. Rye dull at 68c.@68¼c. Pork in good demand but at lower rates; market unsettled at $19 25, spot; $19 30, seller January. Bulk Meats irregular, but in the main higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 10½c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 11. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 108 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat lower at $1 00⅛, January. Corn easier. Oats ⅛c. lower. Pork lower at $19 15@$19 17½, seller the year; $19 35, February. Lard firmer at $12 35, January; $12 50, February.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 42@$1 43¾ bid, cash, according to quality; sales at $1 49@$1 49½, January; No. 3 do., $1 29 bid, cash. Corn panicky; it is difficult to give accurate quotations; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@44c., cash; 43¼c.@44c., December. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 34c.@34½c. Barley quiet but firm for best grades; others very dull; sales of choice to fancy Northern at $1 10@$1 25. Rye quiet but firm; 66½c. bid. Pork higher at $20 25@$20 50. Lard higher; 12⅜c.@12½c. asked, 12¼c. bid; sales up the country at 12¼c. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10½c., according to age. Green Meats nominally higher; no sales. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 12. Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $6 40@$6 70; packing, $6 90@$7 15. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 8,400 head Hogs, 1,600 head Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Clover-seed in good demand at 11c. Flax-seed commands $1 60 and Timothy $2 62@$2 75. Petroleum nominally 12⅜c. for Refined and 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Crude. Flour quiet but unchanged. Rye Flour, $5 12½. Prime Wheat in fair request; sales Pennsylvania Red at $1 37@$1 38; Western Red, $1 06@$1 12; Amber, $1 40@$1 42. Rye, 89c. Old Corn scarce and firm; New plenty and dull; Old Yellow, 72c.@73c.; New do., 58c.@65c.; Mixed, 71c., and White, 60c.@61c. for New. Oats less active; White, 46c.@50c.; Mixed and Stained, 41c.@44c. Whisky, $1 16 for Western. Butter—Market fairly active; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 34c.@35c.; do. do. Firsts, 30c.@32c.; Western Extras, 30c.@32c.; do. Firsts, 27c.@29c.; Rolls, Western Extras, 30c.@31c.; do. Firsts, 26c.@28c. Cheese dull and nominal; New-York, fancy, 13¼c.; do. prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western, fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs—Market quiet, with increased receipts; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 32c.; Western do., 30c.@31c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—Lake Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn. Railroad Receipts—5,100 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley. Railroad Shipments—5,100 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley. Flour quiet, steady. Wheat inactive, entirely nominal. Corn dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Kiln-dried at 59c.; No. 2 Mixed Western, nominally 65c. Oats retailing from wagons at 38c. for State. Rye neglected; Milwaukee offered at 80c. Barley firm; good demand, sales of 10 cars Canada at 90c.; 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at 82c. Pork quiet at $21 25 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13c. Highwines, nominally $1 15.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 25@$1 35. Corn inactive at 47c.@49c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; Canada, $1 15@$1 25. Rye quiet but steady at 78c.@80c. Pork dull; sales of regular at $20. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, 12⅞c.@12⅞c., cash; $13 40@$13 50, buyer March; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats firmer; head higher; Hams sold at 10½c.@11c. for heavy and light. Hogs active, and prices have advanced; common, $6 75@$7 10; fair to good packing, $7 30@$7 50; choice heavy, $7 55; pens cleared; receipts, 6,500 head; no shipments. Whisky steady and firm at $1 10. Butter steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 9.—Cotton dull and weak; Low Middling, 12½c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, old, 68c.@70c.; new, 50c.@60c.; Southern Yellow, old, 70c.; new, 58c.@60c.; Western Mixed, old, 68c.; New, 60c. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 36c.@45c.; Western White, 42c.@45c.; Western Mixed, 39c.@41c. Rye firmer at 85c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firmer but not quotably higher. Pork—New, $22 50. Bulk Meats unsettled; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c., loose; Packed, 8½c.@11½c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 10½c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@14c.; Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard steady; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 14c. Butter steady and firm; unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 16@$1 16½.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 05¼; Hard do., $1 09½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 01¼; seller January, $1 03½; seller February, $1 04⅝; No. 3 do., 90c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2, 50c. Oats in good demand, higher; No. 2, 32½c. Barley dull and weak; No. 2 Spring, 99c.; No. 3 do., 64c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; Mess Pork, $19 87½. Prime Lard, 13⅛c.@13⅜c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@10⅝c., boxed. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; Extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn quiet at 70c.@72c. Barley firm; No. 1 Canada held at $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 10; No. 2 Bay, $1 16. Corn-meal—$30 for bolted; $29 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18 50; Shipstuffs, $18@$21; Middlings, $23@$27, ⅌ ton. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn, Oats, and Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork, $21 00@$21 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Lard active and higher; Tierce, 13½c.; Keg, 14½c.@15c. Whisky higher. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 9.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33½c. Rosin quiet at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 70.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOSOM FRIENDS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Mrs. Emma Waller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HEBREW CHARITY FAIR in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LES DAMES AUX CAMELLIAS—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Juliette Clarence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LITTLE EMILY—Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Ah Josh Ho.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

[illegible] VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The *Evening Post* objects to a Congressional appropriation for the Centennial, and says: "Philadelphia is justly proud of her world's fair. Why cannot her pride take effect in raising by subscription the required million and a half?" That seems to us a rather unreasonable proposition. We do not now remember the exact sum which the merchants and gentlemen of Philadelphia have already subscribed toward the great Exhibition, but we know that it is a very large one, and to call upon them for a million and a half more is most unfair. Moreover, the Exhibition is not a mere local show, but a national enterprise, designed to commemorate an event, not in the history of Philadelphia, but of the nation. Private generosity has already been drawn upon to the fullest extent, and without aid from Congress, the entire project stands in great danger of falling through. The amount asked for is not exorbitant, and there can be no question that, if granted, it would be properly expended even to the last cent. If Congress can ever be asked with good reason to help a great public work, this is undoubtedly an occasion of the kind, and for our own parts we hope that the money will not be refused.

If the vexed question of Louisiana politics, which the country supposed was happily settled by the compromise of last Winter, is to be reopened, it is plainly the Democrats who will be responsible for it. It will be remembered that Mr. McMILLAN was chosen to the Senate by the McEnery (Conservative) Legislature. This gentleman, though an ardent partisan, believes that good faith and the interests of his State require him to accept the compromise between the two factions as final, and yesterday he asked permission to withdraw from the United States Senate the credentials which he had presented. This very proper request was promptly objected to by several Democratic members. The "government" from which Mr. McMILLAN's claim to a seat originated has surrendered its pretensions, and no longer exists even in name. There is no dispute in Louisiana itself as to the propriety and justice of Mr. McMILLAN's course; but the Democratic hare-brains in the Senate will not consent to leave the State in peace if they can help it. And they call themselves "friends of the South."

Mr. CONKLING yesterday introduced a bill, and presented a petition, for the repeal of that portion of the act regulating the distribution of the Geneva award which excludes from consideration the claims of insurance companies. This feature of the bill has never been justified in law or morals. It was a plain violation of the spirit of the decision of the arbitrators, and was a curious instance of what gross injustice the comparative irresponsibility of a legislative body will sometimes lead to. Mr. CONKLING was among the earliest and ablest opponents of the provision he now proposes to have repealed, and which was originally carried by one of the tricks of legislation that are only too frequent in our parliamentary history. The bill also extends the time of the session of the commission.

Mr. PLIMSOLL will be interested in examining the particulars of the recent wreck of a rotten old ship off the coast of South America. This vessel—the *Liguria*—was bound from British Columbia to Callao, and actually tumbled to pieces at sea, in fair weather. The lumber which formed her cargo was soaked by water pouring in at the bolt-holes of her sides and bottom. The swelling of this lumber burst open the ship, in spite of the pressure of five chains with which the hulk was girded about, and she broke up like a shell. We are in the habit of hearing a great deal about bad seamanship nowadays, but it is evident that there is work on this side of the world for a reformer who shall compel a more rigid inspection of so-called "seaworthy" ships. A table showing the actual age and condition of vessels engaged in our coastwise and deep-sea trade would be a valuable guide for shippers and seafarers. The sinking of the steamer *Pacific* by collision with a sailing-vessel was a fair example of the worthlessness of some of the hulls now afloat. That the collision might have been avoided, is very true; but there is no possible excuse for the breaking up of a vessel by such a blow as that given by the *Orpheus*. The steamer's bow was crushed in like glass, on receiving a blow delivered obliquely. It is a perversion of language to call such a ship "seaworthy."

Col. BAKER, who got himself into trouble last year in an English railway train, was thought to have been rather severely punished by the loss of his commission and a sentence to a year's imprisonment. Total loss of fortune and ruin of social position are no slight penalties to incur for a single rash act. But BAKER's misfortunes are not yet ended, for the Government has sent him a bill for the costs of the prosecution—which is like giving a man a good flogging, and then making him pay heavily for the whip. The bill amounted to £680, but the taxing-master reduced it to £180, and this sum BAKER will be required to pay. If a terrible example can have any effect on the depraved heart of man, the unprotected females of England will henceforth be able to travel without fear in railroad cars.

The Children's Aid Society makes its annual appeal to the charitable public, and no benevolent institution could possibly come before us with a better cause. The managers of this society carry on their work in the midst of the most poverty-stricken quarters of the City, and their long experience enables them to apply the means which are placed at their disposal in such a way as to afford permanent relief to the destitute and helpless classes. It clothes the poor and feeds the hungry. Thousands of children in this City are without homes or friends, and for these the Children's Aid Society keeps its doors constantly open, while it removes as many as possible from the City to comfortable homes in the rural districts. "Fifty dollars," says the appeal, "will send three homeless children to homes in the country. A hundred dollars will give dinners to a hundred and fifty children in the industrial schools for a month." We trust that many of our readers will send as much as they can afford to Mr. C. L. BRACE, the Secretary of the society, No. 19 East Fourth street. They may be quite sure that a good use will be made of their money.

JOHN DOLAN, who was condemned to be hanged to-day for the murder of Mr. NOE, has obtained a reprieve of seven days from Gov. TILDEN. Without attempting to prejudge the rather extraordinary testimony on which this action has been taken, it must be considered unfortunate that when a New-York jury has been found ready to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree, there should have been a failure on the part of the defense to bring in all their evidence. Of course, DOLAN is entitled to the benefit of the slightest omission of material testimony in his favor, even if it does contradict his own statements and those of the witness produced to prove an alibi. But the less delay there is about the final settlement of his case the better it will be for the cause of justice in this City.

THE DEMOCRATIC BEGINNING.

The first financial bill of the session has been introduced by a Democratic Senator, and it is interesting as showing how little effect the elections of last Fall have had in checking the paper-money craze in the Democratic ranks. Yesterday Mr. BOGY, of Missouri—whom the Associated Press, with unintentional sarcasm insists on calling Mr. BOGO—brought before the Senate a bill for the payment of Customs duties in greenbacks and national bank notes. This, it will be remembered, was one of the strong points in the paper-money Democratic platforms, both this year and last, and last year it was a specially prominent feature in the platform of the Democrats in Mr. BOGY's own State. The motives avowed by the Missouri Senator are curious, and in any one less incorrigibly dull than that gentleman would seem disingenuous. No one who has waded through Mr. BOGY's dreary speeches in the Senate would accuse him of anything so bright as a plausible misrepresentation; but hardly any one but himself would be believed when announcing the intention of a bill to pay duties in paper to be to hasten a return to specie payments. The Senator's idea, as we understand it, is, that the only way to reach resumption is to make a greater demand for paper, and the way to make this demand is to require the payment of duties in currency. It is hardly necessary to say that the method here proposed has no relation, even of the most distant kind, to the end, and no one, except the stolid Senator from Missouri, would be likely to think that it had.

Nor do the inflationists generally, who have put forward the scheme of paying duties in greenbacks, entertain any such idea of its probable operation as Mr. BOGY professes. Their desire and purpose are not to hasten but to delay resumption. They calculate very justly that the measure would have that result. In the first place, it would be a distinct act of bad faith on the part of the Government, and every such act helps the inflationists, because it breaks down the barriers against repudiation, which are also barriers against inflation. By the act of the 25th of February, 1862, it was provided that "all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, * * * and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied, as follows: first, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, after the first of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct." This is as distinct and precise as language can make it. The duties on imports are to be collected in coin, and the coin is to be used to pay the interest and principal of the public debt. The object of the act was to strengthen the public credit, which at that time stood sadly in need of strengthening. The provisions of the bill constituted a pledge on the part of the Government, which cannot be broken without disgrace. The paper-money men appreciate this fact, and as they cannot accomplish their end without breaking a number of public pledges, they would like to begin with this. We are glad to see that Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, promptly pointed out the fact that Mr. BOGY's bill involved a violation of the public faith. The exposure of the fallacies and devices of the inflationists in Congress is a tedious task; but it is an important one, in which Mr. MORRILL has already done good service.

Besides breaking down a safeguard of public credit, the payment of duties in paper would have another important effect in postponing resumption. It would deprive the Government of its only coin revenue. Instead of accumulating coin, with which to pay the interest and principal of the debt, the Government would have to part with its present supply, and then buy gold in the market with which to pay interest. This would be very acceptable to the paper-money Democrats, and would go far to bring in the millennium for which they are striving, when there shall no longer be any gold in the country, and when every one will be confined to non-exportable paper money of American manufacture.

Nothing will come of Mr. BOGY's bill in the Senate. The Finance Committee, to which it was referred, and which was announced yesterday, has not, so far as we can judge, a single vote for reporting such a measure, and though there may be a few in the Senate, there are but few. But the temper of the House is very different, and so far as the Democrats are concerned, is very uncertain. An opportunity will doubtless be sought before long to ascertain exactly what the House is willing to do toward resumption, and the firm and distinct position of the President and Mr. BRISTOW will give strength to such a movement.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The adjustment of the Eastern question is likely to pass very soon from the sphere of discussion to that of action. Curiously enough, Great Britain appears to be the power most anxious to bring about that result, instead of being, as in the past, the only power earnestly intent on staving it off. While Russia, Austria, and Germany were busy trying to find some temporary expedient for avoiding the troublesome questions which would be forced upon them by the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain promptly purchased half the stock of the Suez Canal, thereby giving the plainest possible intimation that she is preparing for the event to which the three great continental powers cannot even be induced to allude. No sooner is the canal acquired, than a practical illustration of the significance of the transaction is given by the passage of a British squadron from Indian waters to the Dardanelles.

So, while Russia and Austria are jealously watching each other, and Germany preserves a guarded silence, Great Britain declares to all the world her readiness to have the Eastern question settled without delay. Popular as this unusual display of vigor may be in England, and however strongly it indicates the adoption of a new line of foreign policy by the Cabinet, it certainly has not been made without some diplomatic understanding which is not quite apparent on the surface. We showed, the other day, how rash it would be to assume that Russia and Germany can keep company for any length of time in dealing with the Eastern question. Russia would not hesitate long in making her final push for Constantinople were she assured that Germany would stand by and see her flag placed on the Bosphorus. But Germany cannot afford to help the only formidable rival which she has left in Europe to secure a strategical position of such commanding importance and power. If there is to be a division of the sick man's inheritance, Germany's obvious interest is to see that Austria comes in for the lion's share. As it happens, that is the interest of Great Britain, too, and with suggestive unanimity the British press has been recently engaged in advocating that solution of the Eastern question.

It does not require much divination to assume that behind the reticence of the German Foreign Office there is a fixed resolve to place bounds to the Russian ambition that looks beyond the Danube, and a perfect understanding with the British Cabinet that when the hour of action comes, Germany and England will be found arrayed on one side. That inference has not escaped the notice of the acutest of French observers of English policy—JOHN LEMOINNE, of the *Débats*. His national antipathies probably mislead him in discerning a sinister purpose in the Anglo-German solution of the Eastern question. But there is, at least, a good deal of ingenuity in his method of explaining the interest of Germany in adding to the heterogeneous populations already incorporated within the Austrian Empire. "It is long since the German Chancellor said that the centre of gravity of the Austrian Empire should be transferred from Vienna to Pesth. The oldest provinces of the Austrian monarchy—those which are its foundation and its cradle—are still German provinces. But Prussia desires to be sole mistress in Germany. Thus, everything which presses Austria toward the East detaches her from Germany. The more Austria absorbs Slavonic populations within her Empire, the more the German provinces, seeing their old supremacy threatened, will turn toward the Northern Confederation, which calls upon and extends its arms toward them."

That may be, as M. LEMOINNE says, a vital affair for the Austrian monarchy, but it is by no means certain that Austria would shirk the new responsibilities offered to her in the East, while having a full perception of the future dangers they might involve for the integrity of the German portion of her dominions. Her rulers can hardly be blind to the natural gravitation of the Trans-Leithan provinces toward the German Empire, and the expansion of the Empire eastward is the only compensation they can expect for its probable retrenchment in the West. This much is certain, that with Russian influence fairly established in Turkey, Austria would have an excellent chance of being ground between the upper and the nether millstone. The attraction which would draw Upper and Lower Austria toward Germany would then have its counterpart in a still more dangerous tendency of the Slavs of Hungary and Gallicia toward Russia. The balance between Magyar and German, which preserves the equipoise of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would certainly receive a shock by large additions to the already troublesome Slavonic element. But Austria may not improbably think it worth while to accept all the risks which that involves, in preference to being left at no distant future with the crown of St. Stephen of Hungary as her last remaining symbol of sovereignty. The necessity of arranging a dual sovereignty of Magyar and Slav would be preferable to being reduced to the simple rank of a Magyar State.

If the German and English policy about the future occupant of Constantinople coincide as closely as they are conjectured to do, it is easy enough to understand why Russia should be somewhat indisposed to press the Eastern question to a solution at the present time. Should Germany and England, with the consent of Austria, press their solution in spite of Russia, it is hardly probable that the bargain could be closed without a European war. Russia is not well prepared to fight, and France is hardly in a position as yet to become a very effective ally. But it would be absurd to suppose that Russia would see herself cut off for all time from her coveted capital on the Bosphorus without striking a blow to prevent it. It is hardly less improbable that France should see so promising an opportunity of effective coöperation against Germany depart without accepting all the risks of ranging herself beside Russia in a great war to settle the political equilibrium of Europe.

THE TRAMP IN POLITICS.

The all-pervading tramp is going into politics. Not of his own free will, to be sure—not for the purpose of relieving the tedium of his monotonous existence, but because he is to be taken in by the men who are already "inside politics." A class of men who would have votes in their pockets, if they had pockets that could hold anything, and who are important enough to have a convention held to consider their case, are surely in a fair way to constitute an important element in politics. Last Wednesday a State Convention assembled at Columbus, Ohio, to consider this very class of men. It was not a convention *of* tramps, but a convention *for* tramps. The delegates decided that the persons known as tramps were vagrants; that the system of tramping had so increased and spread that it should be eradicated by putting the tramps at work; and that work-houses and chain-gangs should be established for this purpose. It was agreed by the convention that districts should be formed from townships, and that these districts should be empowered by the Legislature to employ vagrants in remunerative labor, or upon the public highways, and that private charity to tramps should entirely cease. This is all very well, so far as it goes. We should like to hear what the convention of tramps will have to say about it.

In a Republic like ours almost everything gets into politics, sooner or later. Town elections have been carried on questions of internal economy concerning a town pump, a garden engine, or the disposition of a lonely pauper. The whisky business has overturned more than one political party; the grasshoppers carried dismay into the hearts of Kansas politicians; and a set of gold spoons was used to defeat the Democratic Party during the Presidency of MARTIN VAN BUREN. But when an attempt is made to regulate the movements or doings of any class of men by legislation, from that moment that class is in politics. Not one of the thrifty traders who brought rum, negroes, and other goods to our shores in old colonial times could have supposed it possible that the black man would ever get into American politics. But the negro, as a slave, was a great political issue; as his own master, he is the most enthusiastic of politicians. When the first few Chinamen, the scattering drops of the great shower that followed, came to the shores of the Pacific, the modest and self-abnegating Californian of the period hailed them as picturesque evidences of American progress in the East. John Chinaman was benignly patronized and encouraged, and he was paraded in Fourth of July processions as a unique feature of the cosmopolitan life of the new El Dorado. The novelty wore off when the Oriental strangers came no longer as single spies, but in battalions. And when William Nye complained that he was ruined by cheap Chinese labor, the Legislature of California took up the question with great heartiness and vigor. It was in vain that the Chinaman protested that he did not want to vote, or hold office, or to take any civil or political rights. The Democrats had dragged him into politics, and there he will remain, burdened with all sorts of ridiculous legislation concerning his liberty and happiness while alive, and his bones when he is dead.

As yet we have seen no notice of a State convention of tramps to take steps for the prevention of work-houses and chain-gangs. The anti-tramp movement has just been begun. The tramps will move by and by, and we regret to say that they will move still further into politics. Their State convention will naturally take high grounds against the proposed legislation as "an invasion of the dearest rights of an American freeman." A labor convention in Massachusetts lately spoke a good word for the tramps, who were described as "the victims of an American plutocracy." Taking their cue from this manifestation of political sympathy, the tramp convention will characterize its delegates as laborers, and will ask, with old *Keeles*, "Are we slaves, we working men?" The genuine tramp is forever looking for work. Like the Wandering Jew, he is driven from one end of the land to the other by a resistless power. He tramps continually "for work," but he never reaches it. He is not confined by the narrow limits of State lines. There is no reason why the tramp, when once taken up by the law-makers, should not become the fruitful subject of Congressional speeches, investigations, reports, and legislation. Tramps are not so rich as the railroads, nor so talkative as the Grangers, but they have votes, and, what is more, a grievance. Now that they are threatened by the work-house and the chain-gang, they may count on the powerful support of the Thoughtful Patriot, the Friend of Humanity, and perhaps even of Gen. BUTLER himself.

DECEIVED DAIRYMEN.

The dairymen of this State are numerous, and they conduct a business which employs a large amount of capital. It is quite natural that like other persons engaged in any particular manufacturing pursuit, they should form themselves into an association and elect officers and hold conventions. Accordingly they have done so. The New-York State Dairymen's Association has just held its annual convention at one of our lesser watering-places, and in the most appropriate building that the town possessed—a Baptist meeting-house. The report of the proceedings has been published, and from it can easily be gathered the two interesting facts that the dairymen had taken pains to secure the reading of papers of exceptional merit, and that they were strangely and cruelly disappointed.

It happened in this wise: The dairymen are a plain set of people, who care little for acquiring learning and accomplishments, in comparison with securing an ample supply of pure and wholesome water. Still, they can appreciate the labors and achievements of men of science, and prior to the meeting of the recent convention, its members fancied that its proceedings would gain in value and interest if a few scientific men could be induced to take part in them. Accordingly a number of learned college Professors were asked to read papers before the convention. The invitations were accepted, and the dairymen, with their wives and daughters, assembled, full of cheerful anticipations in regard to what the scientific men would tell them. Strange as it may appear, the scientific addresses were one and all upon subjects which bore only the most distant relation to the dairymen's business. One learned gentleman read a paper on "Milch Cows," another discussed "The Cow and her Management," and a third enlightened the assembly upon the subject of "Breed and Feed." Now, cows are undoubtedly part of the stock in trade of dairymen, but the latter would certainly never have taken the trouble to travel long distances to hear papers concerning animals which even the youngest dairyman's daughter knows how to feed and milk. The convention naturally expected that topics of far more consequence would be selected for treatment. They took it for granted that at least one scientific man would read an essay on "Pumps," showing what variety of pump is the cheapest, most trustworthy, and best adapted to the uses of the dairymen. Another address on "Chalk and its Management" would have been timely and welcome; and the eccentric gentleman who took up the time of the convention by discussing "Breed and Feed" would have secured a much more patient hearing had he read an essay on "Curds and their Uses," in the course of which he could have shown what chemicals will prevent the curdling of milk, and how curds can be used as a basis for the manufacture of Pure Orange County Cream.

But not one of these important subjects received the slightest attention. The uneasy dairymen were compelled to listen to long praises of the unimportant cow, and learned positively nothing that could be of real service to them in their business. It is evident that they must have been extremely dissatisfied; and had that particular Dairyman's Daughter, who is celebrated in Mr. LEIGH RICHMOND's idyllic story, been present, even she would have tossed her hat ribbons in worldly scorn, and expressed to her irate father decided views as to the folly of science, falsely so called. We are told that the dairymen had a banquet in the Baptist meeting-house after the convention was over, and we can imagine that they strove to drown their disappointment in glasses of that cerulean half-and-half which the City milkman ladles from his can. Nevertheless, they must have felt they had been cruelly trifled with by the scientific men, and it may be assumed that when next they hold a convention, no college Professors will be asked to address them. The dairyman is not a mere stock or stone, devoid of intelligence and sentiment, and he has a right to be indignant when the most sacred feelings of his heart are outraged by elaborate chatter concerning irrelevant cows and ideal milk.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

The "danger of the sea" is a phrase that will never lose its meaning, whatever progress seamanship and ship-building may make. There are dangers from which no care or skill can preserve even the finest ship, and it is idle to expect that the time will ever come when man can completely conquer the sea and the wind. The loss of the *Deutschland* is one of those disasters to which vessels must be liable so long as the sea continues to be navigated. The *Deutschland* was in charge of her pilot, and it is as certain as anything can be that an English Channel pilot is not intrusted with the care of passenger ships unless he is an entirely competent man. The steamer put to sea in a heavy snow-storm. A strong north-east gale rendered it extremely difficult to estimate her position by dead reckoning, and the snow hid lights that, in clear weather, would have been easily visible. The lead was kept going, but its indications were baffling and uncertain. When the Galloper Light was made, the ship had gone a long distance out of her true course. The pilot mistook the light of the North Hinder Lightship, and shaped his course accordingly. Shortly afterward the steamer struck, and when the engines were reversed to drag her off the sand, her propeller was thrown off. Of course, she was then helpless, but, so far as can be learned, her officers promptly proceeded to do all that lay in their power to save the ship's company, by the only means then left at their command.

It is difficult to see how any blame can be attached to the pilot, and certainly none belongs to the Captain, who was necessarily acting under the pilot's orders. The loss of the vessel was evidently an accident in the true sense of the term. No precaution seems to have been neglected. The north-east gale drove the *Deutschland* before it more rapidly than the pilot imagined, and the snow-storm prevented him from seeing lights which would have conclusively shown the position of the ship. It is some consolation to know that the recklessness which threw away the *Schiller*, the *Atlantic*, and the *Ville du Havre*, was not the cause of this latest ocean disaster; and that to call it an accident instead of a massacre, is for once possible and proper.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The adaptation of "Nos Intimes" which Mr. Horace Wigan has given to the stage is a very familiar work, and quite a pleasant one. It has nothing sombre enough to make it strongly dramatic, and although, like most plays of French origin, there is in it some tripping over dangerous ground, a very happy vein of satire and some admirable exposures of social imposture are made superior to the possibility of a domestic catastrophe. It was played last night at Wallack's under the title selected as an equivalent for "Nos Intimes," namely, "Our Bosom Friends." The chief merit of the presentation of the comedy lay in the fact that its characters were distributed among a splendid company; and, supplementary to this condition of success, the circumstance that it was superbly set is to be taken into consideration. For the company, it would be almost impossible to find a combination of artists more thoroughly efficient in their individual capacities, or with quicker apprehensions of the general requirements of the piece. The comedy showed Mr. Montague in a somewhat new light, and one which sheds some lustre on his excellent qualities as a comedian. Instead of the ardent, romantic lover, he appeared in a rôle of a different order. He was a lover still, no doubt, but the nice mellow flutings which we are accustomed to associate with Mr. Montague's exceptionally pleasant methods were dashed with a keen penetrative cynicism to which he gave admirable expression. He appeared in the character of *Dr. Bland*. Mr. C. A. Stevenson strengthened the popularity which he acquired in "Caste" by his performance of *Frederick Fervid*. It is a part which readily invites exaggeration, but there was no taint of it in the performance. Mr. Arnott came from the Union Square Theatre to fill the rôle of *Mr. Union*, and his efforts were well appreciated. The presentation of "Our Bosom Friends" was also the occasion of Mr. Gilbert's reappearance at Wallack's. Of course, so popular and excellent an actor was warmly welcomed. The rôle of *Mr. Yielding* was committed to him, and his mature abilities were displayed as prominently as usual. Mr. Beckett, Mr. Herbert and indeed, every member of the company, contributed to the value of a representation which is free of any marked blemish. If there is anything to be desired, it is that Miss Dyas would be less coldly precise. Her acting is very cultured, refined beyond exception, but it seems to lack the warmth of sincerity. No special time is fixed for the withdrawal of "Our Bosom Friends," but a new comedy by Henry J. Byron, entitled "Old Sailors," is announced as in preparation. It remains only to say that the comedy was witnessed last evening by one of those "large and fashionable" audiences which are to be found at all first nights at Wallack's.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

"La Dame aux Camélias" was acted at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, in presence of an unusually numerous audience. The performance was one of the best given by the French artists now engaged at this house, and, in respect of the character of *Marguerite Gauthier*, at least, it may be pronounced the finest ever witnessed in this City. Mme. Clarence's acting in Dumas' painful drama is something to remember, if indeed the word acting can with fairness be applied to an effort from the absolute naturalness of which no trace of preparation or labor detracted. No sadder picture—for the native refinement of the woman and the absence of all strain after effect robbed many brutal passages of the text of their ugliness—has ever been offered the New-York public than Mme. Clarence's portrayal of the fallen creature purified by a love which shrinks from no sacrifice. Of sensuality there was no trace in the *Marguerite Gauthier* of yesterday, and the passionate fondness of *Armand Duval*—a fondness, be it remarked, expressed by no coarse methods—did not once offend by the grossness of its object. And yet the impression wrought by the frail heroine whom Mme. Clarence embodied was powerful in the highest degree. The two great scenes, the first, in which *Marguerite* consents to yield up *Armand* to his family, and the second, which culminates in the outrage to which she succumbs, afforded the actress special opportunities, and the force of a purely feminine delivery of her lines—a delivery intense and fervid, full of suppressed emotion, eloquent with the utterances of a long life of hopeless suffering and accented by gestures and attitudes speaking of woe and despair as plainly as did the lips—wrung from the listeners round upon round of applause. *Armand Duval* was of course personated by M. Fechter, who originally assumed the rôle when "La Dame aux Camélias" was made known at the Paris Vaudeville, two or three and twenty years ago. Time has dealt more gently with M. Fechter than it is his wont to do, and if the performer had not shown an occasional hesitancy in his speech, which may be a mannerism, but which may also be the result of the age which comes of over-activity and work, there would have been very little to dispel the illusion as to the youth and fire of *Marguerite's* lover. It would be a poor compliment to say that M. Fechter's *Armand* is, in many senses, the most elegant and vigorous sketch of that personage beheld of late, for, in point of warmth, variety and vigor of style, we remember no English-speaking representative of the man who can be mentioned in the same day with the French artist; comparing M. Fechter with himself, we cannot but admit that his performance is now and then rather theatrical, and that portions of his part have more of the broad flavor of the romantic melodrama than of the delicate perfume of a French comedy representation. In the fourth and fifth acts, M. Fechter was notably forcible, and both he and Mme. Clarence had to come before the curtain again and again. The general acting was, as usual, very good. To-night and at to-morrow's matinée "La Dame aux Camélias" will be repeated.

TO-DAY'S PHILHARMONIC.

The Philharmonic Society will to-day hold its last public rehearsal previous to the second concert of the season, which may be attended at the Academy to-morrow evening. Señor Joseph White is to play the Mendelssohn concerto for violin and Bach's "Chaconne" to-day and to-morrow, and, among the orchestral selections, will be Liszt's "Les Préludes."

OBITUARY.

PRINCE LEOPOLD II. OF LIPPE-DETMOLD.

A cable dispatch from Detmold announces the death of Prince Paul Frederic Emil Leopold, ruler of the little principality of Lippe-Detmold, and head of the house of that name. Prince Leopold was born Sept. 1, 1821, being the son of Prince Leopold I. and Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg Sondershausen. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 1851, and married Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of Prince Albert, of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the next year. The heir to the throne is Prince Gouthien Frederic Waldemar, brother of the deceased Leopold. The house of Lippe-Detmold is a younger branch of the family of Lippe, which dates its origin back to the sixteenth century. The Principality is situated in North-western Germany, and comprises only 438 square miles of territory. One of its chief claims to distinction is the Teutonburger-Wald, where Hermann, the first German leader, is supposed to have exterminated the legions of Varus. Prince Leopold was one of the promoters of the project for the great monument to Hermann, which was erected last Summer.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

MOVEMENT FOR A MORE PERFECT ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—A PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1875.

The following circular is privately issued here:

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4, 1875.

DEAR SIR: The following request has been submitted, by a caucus of the Republican members of the Virginia Legislature, to the State Executive Committee for its action:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3, 1875.

The Representatives of the Republican Party in the Legislature of Virginia deem it to the highest degree essential that there be a full and free conference of the leading members of the Republican Party in the State, for the purpose of making more efficient its party organization, establishing a newspaper which shall be the organ thereof, and doing whatever in their judgment is best calculated to promote the interests of the party in Virginia in the centennial contest of 1876. We therefore request the State Executive Committee to invite such conference at the earliest practicable period.

W. N. STEVENS, Chairman of caucus.
T. SPICER CURLETT, Secretary.

The committee at once considered the subject of this request in all its bearings, and unanimously resolved to call a conference as suggested, to meet at the office of the Chairman, corner of Tenth and Main streets, in Richmond, on the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

Members of the party receiving this circular will therefore consider themselves urgently invited to be present on that day and participate in the deliberations of the conference. The committee takes occasion to say that the objects of the proposed meeting are of the most vital importance to the welfare of Republicans in Virginia, and that the time has arrived when prompt and vigorous action is required if we intend to fight the battle of 1876 to a triumphant termination. ALFRED MORTON,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
JOHN R. POPHAM, Secretary.

SOME PLAIN SPEAKING.

A DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATE OF THE PURCHASABILITY OF DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

The following sharply personal letter was printed in the Albany *Journal* of Tuesday:

WHITEHALL, Nov. 19, 1875.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

Mr. Wilkins, of the Whitehall *Times*, says in the issue of that paper of Nov. 17, 1875, that "there is a portion of the voters of every town that hold off on election day until the last moment, expecting pay for their votes," that "a large portion of this vote is naturally Democratic, and that therefore, to keep them straight, Democrats have been obliged to pay them for voting."

The statement and confession, coming as it does from a State officer and the editor of a paper claiming to be the organ of the Democratic Party of Washington County, must be considered as authoritative, and the Democratic Party are to a great extent, committed by avowal. It is said that children and * * * always speak the truth, but whatever may have been the cause for this rank confession, it must be disastrous to the Democratic Party in any attempt of theirs at proselyting among persons having any self respect, for if that party is naturally made up of the dissolute and abandoned of men who offer bribes for votes, as Mr. Wilkins asserts, and of those who accept them, and also by parity of reasoning, includes the intemperate and degraded who are shouting for "free men" and "free rum," after the fashion of the eighth resolution of the Democratic Platform—if it embraces in its make up the slums of New-York City, marshaled under a secret organization known as Tammany, which controls the elections of the State of New-York, and perhaps of the nation, then all right-minded men should and will shun it, refusing to consort or affiliate with it, and will leave it to die of its own inherent rottenness. So thinks at least one, who has indulged in the hope that the party which in its death struggle in 1872 seized and swallowed the Liberal Republican platform, candidate and all, would receive so much benefit from the transfusion of liberalized blood into its veins as to correct its old time short-comings and abuses, and become again the party of the people, as it was in the early days of Jefferson and Jackson. The fates, though, seem to have taken the matter in hand "Enoch is joined to his idols; let him alone."

BENJAMIN H. BALDWIN.

COLLEGE SOCIETY REUNIONS.

MEETING OF THE DELTA KAPPA EPSILON SOCIETY—THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The well-known Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, through its Alumni residing in the City of New-York and vicinity, celebrated a reunion last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at which some 100 graduates of various colleges were present, and eighteen chapters of the society were represented, including those of Yale, Harvard, Bowdoin, Amherst, Miami University, University of Virginia, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Williams, College of the City of New-York, Hamilton, Madison, Rochester University, and Columbia College. Hon. James W. Husted presided at the banquet, and the toasts of the evening were responded to by Carlton T. Lewis, Rev. Robert Crowther, Hon. Granville P. Hawes, Dr. George B. Fowler, Dr. T. H. Burchard, Mr. John S. Candee, Col. E. L. Gaul, Dr. E. W. Fisher, Prof. G. B. Dougherty, James Godwin, and others. Among those present, other than the speakers, were Hon. Dexter A. Hawkins, Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, William A. Armstrong, E. A. Maniee, Prof. F. G. Tisdall, Charles Hallock, V. Dabney, and W. H. Blackwell. Letters were read from Bayard Taylor, Prof. F. A. Walker, Prof. Cyrus Northrup, of Yale; Edward A. Rand, Jr., and Hon. Stewart L. Woodford. During the evening old college songs were sung, and the party broke up at a very late hour.

The second annual social gathering of the Alumni Association of Columbia College was held last evening at Delmonico's. Dr. J. S. W. Arnold was introduced by Prof. Henry W. Drisler, the President of the association, and delivered an address on "Taste and Digestion." He said that the science of medicine was one of experimentation, and he was obliged to treat of what was learned by experiments on the lower animals. These experiments he explained by aid of diagrams and magic lantern illustrations. Taste, he maintained, was simply the faculty of distinguishing between sweet and bitter, salts and alkalis. Beginning with the first process of mastication, Dr. Arnold traced the action of the digestive organs to the final reception of the digestible portions of the food into the blood. The lecture was listened to with interest by about one hundred Alumni who attended the meeting. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Arnold, and an adjournment was made to the supper table after an address by Mr. De Milie, in preface of a resolution recommending to the Faculty of Columbia the erection of a chair of extemporaneous and forensic speaking. The resolution was referred to the standing committee.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The Director General has received the design of the pavilion which is to inclose the space assigned to Norway in the main Exhibition building. It is beautifully ornamented with arches, &c., and will extend from the central aisle to one side. It is to be manufactured in Norway and shipped thence to this city. The members of Congress will make their visit to this city on Friday of next week to view the Centennial buildings and grounds, instead of next Friday, as before stated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Judges of the Supreme Court, in consultation to-day, decided to accept the invitation of the Centennial Commission to visit, with the members of Congress, on the 17th inst., the Exhibition grounds at Philadelphia. The invitation was tendered through ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

A DISHONEST COUNTY TREASURER.

SARATOGA, Dec. 9.—Henry A. Mann, the alleged defaulting County Treasurer of Saratoga County, was arrested at 1 o'clock this morning by Sheriff Carpenter, at Ballston Spa. A committee from the Board of Supervisors have found notes to the amount of $118,000, issued and signed by Mann, as County Treasurer, without authority. It has been suspected for some days that Mann was preparing to leave, and a quiet watch has been kept on his movements. He appeared before Justice Allen for examination in relation to the $118,000 overissue, and furnished bail in $10,000.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 358½; California, 64⅞; Segregated Belcher, 82½; Ophir, 51¼; Chollar, 82½; Savage, new stock, 16¼; Imperial, 8½; Mexican, 19¼; Gould and Curry, 20; Best and Belcher, 54½; Hale and Norcross, 35½; Crown Point, 25¾; Yellow Jacket, 81; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 18; Belcher, 23¾; Confidence, 10; Sierra Nevada, 18½; Exchequer, 11¾; Overman, 47; Justice, 33¼; Caledonia, 23.

EULOGY ON HENRY WILSON.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB'S TRIBUTE.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN SKETCHES THE LIFE AND PORTRAYS THE SERVICES OF THE DEAD VICE PRESIDENT—CLUB BUSINESS TRANSACTED—THE DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN PRESENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held at the Club-rooms last evening at 8 o'clock. Over two hundred and fifty members were present, among them Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Hon. John Jay, F. D. Tappan, Hon. S. H. Wales, Isaac H. Bailey, Dorman B. Eaton, Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. William Orton, Josiah M. Fiske, Alexander Shaler, Hon. John D. Lawson, Sinclair Tousey, and others. Joseph H. Choate occupied the chair. At the close of the routine business Hon. John Jay, from a special committee, reported in favor of calling the attention of Congress to the proposed erection of the Franco-American statue of Liberty in the harbor of New-York. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin followed in an address upon the life and services of the late Henry Wilson.

MR. WILSON'S GREATNESS.

By Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin.

Mr. Cowdin's address was substantially as follows: It was peculiarly fitting, he said, that the Union League Club, founded in the spirit of "unconditional loyalty," should place on record its appreciation of the late Vice President's public services—of his life-long devotion to the liberties of the people and the Union of the States. In many respects Henry Wilson would stand before posterity as one of the most remarkable men of his times. Cradled in obscurity and poverty, and struggling till he reached mature manhood against the most depressing circumstances, he nevertheless advanced by steady steps to positions of exalted trusts, and finally reached the second place in the gift of the American people. It was rare, very rare, that a citizen rose so high from a station originally so low, and made so enduring a mark upon the institutions of his country, despite the blighting influence that surrounded his early years. Inured to toil from childhood, he was a farm apprentice until he reached his majority, when he learned the trade of a shoemaker, and finally settled in Natick, in the State of Massachusetts, in 1838, at the age of twenty-seven. With the most meagre education, he nevertheless early acquired a valuable stock of knowledge by studying hundreds of books, and thus became a self-taught and well-read young man. In the famous Harrison-Van Buren campaign, said Mr. Cowdin, he won reputation in Massachusetts as a successful Whig speaker. His rise was then rapid. He was repeatedly elected to each branch of the Legislature, and was a member of the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts. The Wilmot proviso having been practically ignored by the Whig Party, he withdrew from its ranks and became one of the leading spirits in assembling the Buffalo Free Soil Convention in 1848. He was equally efficient in organizing the famous coalition of 1851 against the Democrats—the Free Soil Whigs and the Abolitionists. In 1855 Mr. Wilson was chosen the successor of Edward Everett in the Senate of the United States. He was then in the vigor of manhood, with powers ripened by experience in politics, and enlarged by acquisitions in knowledge. The success of Henry Wilson was due mainly to the fact that he was a man of the people. In the fifteen years since he had first came into public notice in Massachusetts until he succeeded Mr. Everett he had probably addressed one-fourth of the adult population of the State, and the rest knew him by reputation. While his eye was fixed aloft, his heart was with the laboring classes whence he had sprung. It was this that had made him the uncompromising enemy of slavery. "My sympathies," said he on one occasion, "are with the toiling millions all over the globe." He was pre-eminently a man of action; his energy bore down all obstacles; his industry was marvelous. He was as restless as the wind, but never fitful or aimless. He was doubtless ambitious, but his was not a vulgar desire to hold office and enjoy its emoluments, but an aspiration for place and power that he might benefit the people and be useful to the Commonwealth. To instincts thus keen, aspirations thus noble, and industry thus indefatigable, he added quick perceptions, a tenacious memory, and high moral courage. On entering the Senate, a large field was opened to his quick and observant eye. He took his seat by the side of the scholarly, cultivated, brilliant Sumner. Though holding views in close accord on the great question then convulsing the country, two men could have hardly stood more widely apart in respect to birth, training, education, their tastes and habits, the social circle wherein they moved, their modes of handling in the forum the important subjects which agitated the nation and which were soon to plunge it into a terrible civil war. To the honor of both these remarkable men, it could be said that each had unbounded confidence in the sagacity, the integrity, the unwavering fidelity to the cause of freedom of the other, and that during the eighteen years they represented Massachusetts together, each left his colleague to pursue his own course without distrust, envy, or molestation. Not accustomed in any body whereof he was a member to drop into the list of the inconsiderables, and in the Senate thrown into the shade by the shining gifts of his colleague, nevertheless Wilson's courage and energy impelled him to move rapidly toward the advanced line of the leaders, and he soon began to take a prominent part in the business and debates of the Senate. The six years of his service previous to the commencement of the civil war was one of the decisive periods in American history. It was the epoch of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the delivery of the Dred Scott decision, the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas at the point of bayonets, the effort to coerce President Buchanan into a compliance with all the demands of the slavery propagandists and kindred measures, preparatory to carrying the South out of the Union. In the private councils of his own party and in the public discussions in the Senate, and in speeches before the people, Mr. Wilson bore his full share. But he encountered trials personal to himself. He had only got accustomed to his seat when his colleague was stricken down by the bludgeon of Brooks. The course of Mr. Wilson on this occasion, said the speaker, will never be forgotten. In the Senate, the next morning after the assault, he pronounced the act "brutal, murderous, and cowardly." For this bold utterance Brooks challenged him to fight a duel. Wilson immediately sent him the following reply: "I characterized on the floor of the Senate the assault upon my colleague as 'brutal, murderous, and cowardly.' I thought so then. I think so now. I have no qualification whatever to make in regard to those words. I have never entertained, in the Senate or elsewhere, the idea of personal responsibility in the sense of the duelist. I have always regarded dueling as the relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. I religiously believe in the right of self-defense in its broadest sense. The law of my country and the matured conviction of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter." It was noised all about Washington the next day that an attack was to be made upon him by armed men. Writing hurriedly to friends in Massachusetts to provide for his son, then only ten years of age, in the event of his assassination, Mr. Wilson, arming himself for defense, resolved to go straight onward where his accustomed duties called him; and he did so. By his course on this occasion, Mr. Wilson struck a blow at the system of dueling, from which it never recovered. The barbarous code was virtually repealed by the courageous hand of Henry Wilson. It would be superfluous, Mr. Cowdin said, to trace the career of Mr. Wilson in the Senate. Down to the rebellion he was on the Military Committee, of which Jefferson Davis was then Chairman. Though occupying political positions as wide apart as the poles, such were their kindly personal relations that when Davis resigned from the Senate to go into the rebellion, he walked across the Chamber and, taking Mr. Wilson by the hand, cordially said, "Wilson, you and I have always been friends; I hope we shall meet in calmer times." After the secession of the Southern Senators Mr. Wilson became Chairman of the Military Committee, and it would suffice to say that as Chairman of that committee it devolved largely upon him to shape and carry through the Senate those gigantic measures for the raising, equipment, and marshaling of the immense armies which had been placed in the field. In the discharge of these high duties he had the confidence of the President, the War Department, and the commanders of the forces. Mr. Wilson's career since the close of the war was a familiar part of our national history. Unextinguishable devotion to his anti-slavery convictions was the most marked trait in his political career. It was his guiding star, leading him into, out of, and through parties. It might be said to his honor that he was never ashamed of his origin, nor that he was impelled to toil for his daily bread. Nor less honorable was the fact that in venal times, when many sought the opportunities of office to acquire wealth, Mr. Wilson, who held office for thirty years, was always poor. Perhaps he [Mr. Cowdin] might be pardoned if he there stated Mr. Wilson remarked to him a few weeks before his death that he would gladly sell all his property for $8,000. With a robust frame and unaffected manners, his virtues were of the sturdiest kind. He was the very soul of frankness, and despised chicanery, duplicity, and all crooked ways. Truth was at home upon his lips; in a word, he gave force and significance to the familiar line, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." With a large and generous heart, it was natural that he should be forgiving in the hour of his country's triumph; and, therefore, like his co-workers in the anti-slavery struggle—Gerrit Smith, Horace Greeley, and Charles Sumner—his feelings softened toward those who had engaged in the rebellion as soon as they laid down their arms, and the rights of the enslaved were made secure by the Constitution. In conclusion, said Mr. Cowdin: "The death of Vice President Wilson has created a void in the public service which it will be difficult to fill. There have been abler statesmen, more eminent leaders; but there has been scarcely one who was so thoroughly a man of the people, who led so useful a life, and who rose to stations so high and commanding, from a level so humble and obscure. The life of such a man is a wonderful encouragement to the rising generation, and especially to the poor young men of the country. It is a bright example, addressing itself to them with peculiar force, bidding them to bear up against adverse fortunes, to aim high in their career, whatever it may be, and by every honorable means to press forward courageously, without faltering or deviation."

Mr. Cowdin in conclusion offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Union League Club of New-York heard with profound emotion of the death of Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States. Mr. Wilson was one of the remarkable men of the country in an era distinguished for extraordinary men. Born in obscurity, reared in poverty, and cut off from obtaining through ordinary channels more than the merest rudiments of education, he nevertheless was able by self-culture early to obtain much useful knowledge. Possessed of valuable gifts as a public speaker, and taking a deep interest in political affairs, breathing the warmest devotion to the cause of human freedom, he rapidly rose to positions of distinction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with which his career was closely identified for a third of a century. Tranferred from a seat in each branch of its Legislature to the chair of a Senator in Congress just at the opening of one of the most eventful epochs in the history of the Republic, he there bore a leading part in that policy which resulted in the successful termination of our civil war, in the preservative of the union of the States, and in the final overthrow of negro slavery.

Resolved, That the marked traits in the life and career of one who rose so high from a level so low, and ultimately achieved so much in spite of the adverse influences of his youth, were energy, industry, firmness, absolute honesty, high moral courage, practical good sense, enthusiastic devotion to the interests of the common people, uncompromising hostility to the institution of slavery, and an unfailing patriotism in the hour of his country's trials. Though entertaining strong political convictions, he was always a manly and courteous opponent, and in his own party as well as in the country at large, after the war was over, he was the tireless advocate of conciliation and peace. In the career of such a man we have the ripe fruits of those popular principles planted by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the club, and a copy duly authenticated be sent to the friends of the deceased.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committe to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Elliot C. Cowdin, Parke Godwin, W. M. Vermilyea, C. K. Agnew, Thomas Denny, Edward Wood, and E. A. Quintard.

A resolution was passed authorizing the House Committee, consisting of Messrs. Griswold, Gay, and Walker, to take charge of the preparations for the annual Ladies' Reception, to be held during the third week in January next.

THE PURSUIT OF TWEED.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE ESCAPE DYING OUT—WHAT WAS DONE BY THE AUTHORITIES YESTERDAY—A DESCRIPTION OF THE FUGITIVE.

There was a positive dearth of news yesterday in regard to the escape and pursuit of Tweed, and the affair is fast passing into the catalogue of forgotten sensations. The Sheriff and the Police authorities continue to receive all sorts of rumors, by mail and from individuals, and no little industry is displayed in investigating them. Most of these imaginary clues are based on the merest shadow of possibility, and are appropriately garnished with imaginary circumstantial surroundings, which fade away as soon as the light of inquiry is thrown upon them. Still, in order not to miss any opportunity of recapturing his lost charge, the Sheriff puts detectives on the trail for most of these theories, even for some which he says appear absurd from the very outset. One of the most curious of these volunteer revelations was contained on a postal card received by Mr. Conner, setting forth that "Tweed is concealed in a room of the Windsor Hotel, and whoever says he isn't lies." Below this, as a postscript, was written: "I send you this information in strictest confidence." Yesterday Sheriff Conner had printed 5,000 letter-sheet circulars, dated from his office, and offering the reward of $10,000 for Tweed's capture. The circular has a photograph of Tweed, carte de visite size, in the left upper corner, and contains the following description of the fugitive:

"He is about fifty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, will weigh about two hundred and eighty pounds, very portly, ruddy complexion, has rather large, coarse, prominent features and large prominent nose; rather small blue or gray eyes, gray hair, from originally auburn color; head nearly bald on top from forehead back to crown, and bare part of ruddy color; head projecting toward the crown. His beard may be removed or dyed, and he may wear a wig or be otherwise disguised."

John A. Halligan, Tweed's former confidential messenger, was before the Grand Jury yesterday, but nothing new was elicited from his examination.

SEARCHING FOR TWEED IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—Three New-York detectives arrived here to-day in pursuit of W. M. Tweed, who they have reason to believe has reached Ottawa. With the assistance of a city detective they are making strict search for the fugitive.

R. H. MACY & CO.

To any one wandering around the endless counters which make devious the way of the visitor to Macy's, it must seem that all the children in New-York City, or New-York State, might each and every one be supplied with the toys in which it most delights from the exhaustless stores of this establishment. There are long tables devoted to Noah's arks in all sizes and colors, with such an array of animals in each as makes it a mystery how so much can be stowed in such small space. Other counters are occupied with a vast population of dolls, from the little china doll, about the length of the finger, to the magnificent Parisian lady in wax and fine linen, nearly three feet high in her dainty patent-leather boots. For the proper furnishing of this population, we have other departments, devoted to dolls' houses, and others in which everything that little fingers could put on a favorite dolly are exhibited in lavish profusion. There are dolls' trousseaux, dolls' clothing, dolls' jewelry, dolls' combs, dolls' brushes, and dolls' costumes for the street and the house; then come the houses themselves, from the little box to which there is no entrance except by lifting the roof, to the imposing and highly-painted mansion, whereof the doors and windows ingeniously open and close. Next we have the upholstery for such houses, complete sets of bedroom and parlor furniture; table-ware, kitchen utensils of all kinds from a stove to a frying-pan, and endless other things of the same kind; and, finally, for dolls when on their travels, we have a great variety of traveling trunks—miniature copies of those bulky articles wherewith the "belles of the season" furnish themselves when they set out for Saratoga, the White Sulphur Springs, and other of fashion's resorts. The favorite toys for boys are not dolls but miniature guns, pistols, and swords, which, fortunately, are not so dangerous as those which some of the boys will delight in when they grow older; also drums, whistles, and other noise-making instruments; wagons of all kinds and sizes; rocking-horses and other animals mounted on wheels, such as cows which turn their heads, elephants which toss their trunks; lions and tigers, and little barking dogs in which there are no latent seeds of hydrophobia; besides birds in and out of cages which sing or whistle; and puzzle games of great ingenuity and large variety. A large department of the store has been set apart for books specially intended for holiday presents. A nice choice has been shown in the selection of these, as will be seen by the subjoined list, and all the books are beautifully bound and very low in price. They are sold separately or in sets. Little Classics, consisting of sixteen volumes: Exile, Intellect, Life, Laughter, Mystery, Childhood, Tragedy, Comedy, Romance, Love, Heroism, Fortune, Minor Poems, Lyrical Poems, Narrative Poems, Authors. Bric-à-Brac Series, comprising Personal Reminiscences by Chorley, Planche, and Young; by Moore and Jerdan; by Barham, Harness, and Hodder; by Lamb, Hazlitt, and others. Anecdote Biographies of Thackeray and Dickens; Prosper Merimée's Letters, by Lamartine and George Sand. The Greville Memoirs. The "Handy Volume Series," published by Osgood & Co., consisting of about thirty volumes of choice reading in same size and style as the "Little Classics." Just published in this edition, Hawthorne's "House of Seven Gables," the "Scarlet Letter," and numerous other popular works. The line in children's books for the holidays is exceedingly choice and the assortment unusually large. The following are for children from five to fifteen years: "Frisk and his Flock," "Good Things," "Doings of the Bodley Family," "Holiday Album," "Birdie's Series of Picture Books," "Child Land," "Children's Pastime," "Jack's Ward," "Jolly Good Times," "Little Folks Letters," "Mice at Play," "Six to Sixteen," "Mischief's Thanksgiving," "More Bed-time Stories," "Baby's Things," "Pussy Tiptoe," "Little Pussy Willow," "St. Nicholas," "Pictures for our Pets," "Warne's Toy Books;" "Chatterbox," "Little Folks," "Nursery," "Sunday," for 1875; "Little Wide Awake," "Sunshine for Baby Land," "Somebody's Darlings," and others of this series; "Jack Hazard Series," for boys. For little children there is a host of little series, to suit all ages, fairy stories, Christmas stories, &c. In fine gift-books there is an elegant line; sets of Shakespeare, Cooper, Thackeray, Irving, Dickens, and Bulwer, in Russia, half calf, and cloth; all the poets in cloth and morocco; every edition that is desirable, and what is not found in the stock will be ordered at shortest notice. Albums, from lowest to finest grades imported, in morocco and Russia. Bibles and prayer-books in exquisite bindings. Gold pens and pencils, porcelain paintings, photographs, autograph albums and scrap-books, gilt and velvet frames, fine stationery &c.

CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

A RESPITE FOR JOHN DOLAN.

THE GOVERNOR GIVES HIM ONE WEEK MORE OF LIFE—THE AFFIDAVITS UPON WHICH THE REPRIEVE IS GRANTED—A CONVICT'S REMARKABLE STORY.

John Dolan, the Sixth Ward thief, who was was to have been hanged in the Tombs this morning, for the murder of Mr. James H. Noe, was last night respited for one week by Gov. Tilden. The circumstances connected with the murder, the arrest of Dolan, and his conviction, were so unusual that a résumé of them is necessary in order to understand the grounds for the Governor's action. Mr. James H. Noe was a brush manufacturer, doing business at No. 275 Greenwich street. It was his custom to go to his warehouse on Sunday mornings and examine the premises to see if burglars had entered them. On Sunday morning, August 22, Mr. Noe on entering his place of business heard some one opening the scuttle on the roof, and running up the ladder caught the burglar and dragged him down the ladder. Mr. Noe stated that the man had a jimmy up his sleeve. When they reached the foot of the ladder the burglar's eye caught a paint-iron lying on a bench and he sprang for it, saying "This will do better than what I have got." Mr. Noe endeavored to forestall the burglar, but the latter was the quickest, and gaining possession of the weapon, rained blow after blow on Mr. Noe's head until he felled him almost senseless and bleeding to the floor. The ruffian then took a handkerchief from his pocket and gagged Mr. Noe, tying his hands and feet with rope. He then robbed Noe of his watch and chain and pocket-book and left the building by the scuttle, escaping through a building in course of erection next door. Mr. Noe was discovered by a brave woman named Harris, who, hearing his muffled cries for help, clambered over the roofs and released him. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he died some days after. Mr. Noe, on being discovered, gave the Police a description of the burglar and of the watch stolen from him. Superintendent Walling ordered the detectives to search the City for such a man. Mr. Aaron Clark, a loan office keeper in Chatham street, then called on the Superintendent, and producing Mr. Noe's watch, said it had been bought by him on the Monday morning after the assault on Mr. Noe. At the same time workmen employed in the building in course of erection next Mr. Noe's warehouse, found a curious cane concealed under a board on the roof. This cane had evidently been cut in half, and had the figure of a monkey made of lead, and very weighty, attached to one end. This cane, together with the description of the burglar given by Mr. Clark and Mr. Noe, with the handkerchief with which Mr. Noe was gagged, formed the grounds on which the Police hoped to arrest the murderer. The discovery of the watch and cane was kept secret, and only the description of the burglar given the detectives. Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, on the evening of Oct. 7, arrested John Dolan at the corner of Franklin and Centre streets. He was at once identified by Mr. Clark as the man who sold him the watch. Dolan admitted having sold the watch, which he said had been given to him to sell by one Pete Thompson. Detective Dorsey scoured the City in every direction for Thompson, and arrested a man of that name, who, Dolan declared, was not the right one. Dorsey then discovered that Dolan had a mistress named Mary Reed living at No. 41 Bowery. He arrested her and a companion named Delia Ward. On being brought before Superintendent Walling Delia Ward said that about 6 o'clock on the morning of Noe's murder Dolan asked her to allow Mary Reed to sleep in her room, as he was going to "make a raise." He went out, and returned between 9 and 10 o'clock with his coat collar turned up over his shirt. He said he had made a raise, and gave Mary Reed $2. He had a pocket-book with about $40 in it; he hid the pocket-book in a closet when he went to sleep. Mary Reed corroborated this story in every way. Superintendent Walling then asked another witness if he ever saw Dolan carry a cane. He answered "No," when Delia Ward said, "Why, don't you recollect the cane he had with the monkey on it?" The Superintendent asked her to describe the cane, which she did, and on his producing the cane found on the roof at once identified it as the one she saw in Dolan's possession. She identified the handkerchief with which Noe was gagged as one owned by Dolan, and Mary Reed also identified it. The cane was also identified by a dentist doing business in the Bowery, who had frequently seen it in Dolan's possession. Dolan was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett. He denied that the handkerchief or cane were his, saying that his cane had the figure of a helmet and not a monkey on it. He still claimed that Noe's watch was given him by one Thompson, and said that he was at home at his mother's house and drunk at the time Mr. Noe was murdered. The jury found Dolan guilty and he was sentenced to be hanged this morning. Yesterday, however, Deputy Sheriff Mark Lanigan brought to the office of Judge Curtis, one of the junior counsel in the case, two men, John Barrett, of No. 34 Madison street, and James O'Connor, of No. 61 Oliver street, who had a statement to make regarding Dolan's case. Judge Curtis at once brought the men before Judge Barrett, where their testimony was taken. Barrett's affidavit read as follows:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—John Barrett being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 34 Madison street, in the City of New-York, and does business at the same place; deponent has known John Dolan by sight for nearly a year; that, prior to his arrest for the murder of Mr. Noe, said Dolan was in the habit of coming into deponent's place, and in this way deponent became distinctly acquainted with Dolan's features; deponent remembers well the time of the assassination of Mr. Noe, having read full particulars of the tragedy in the newspapers; deponent further says that he saw the said Dolan on the morning of the murder of Mr. Noe, at the hour of 8 o'clock; that said Dolan came into his place about 6:30 A. M. and remained until 8 o'clock A. M.; deponent says that when Dolan entered his place he was greatly under the influence of liquor; Dolan drank five or six times in deponent's saloon, and went away about 8 or 8:15 o'clock on the morning of the murder of Mr. Noe; Dolan came into deponent's saloon about 11:30 o'clock the evening before and was then in an intoxicated condition; Dolan had with him then a cane with a helmet on the top, and this is the only cane deponent ever saw with Dolan.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1875.
GEORGE R. JAQUES, Notary Public,
New-York County.

O'Connor's affidavit was to the effect that he was drinking with Dolan in Barrett's saloon from 6:30 to 8 o'clock A. M. on the morning of Noe's murder, and on going away left Dolan behind him. Judge Barrett, on reading the affidavits, and comparing them with the evidence given at the trial, wrote a note to the Governor certifying that the new evidence, if given on the trial, would have been material, but at the same time he felt bound to state that it was totally subversive of the prisoner's own evidence and of that of his principal witness for the alibi.

In the meantime Dolan sat in the corridor of the Tombs Prison, under guard of three Deputy Sheriffs. The gallows had been erected in the prison-yard, and the hammering of the carpenters as they laid down the flooring under the gallows-frame could be distinctly heard by the prisoner. His wife and a number of friends saw him during the day, and Fathers Barry and Duranquet had several interviews with him. He seemed in good spirits, and laughed in reading over the letter written by Delaney, who is to be hanged in Hempstead, Long Island, to-day. In the meantime, strenuous efforts were being made by Mr William F. Howe, the senior counsel for Dolan, to obtain a reprieve for the prisoner. The affidavits of Connor and Barrett, and the certificate of the Judge were laid before the Governor, who promised to consider them before 8 o'clock in the evening. The counsel carefully kept all news of this procedure from the prisoner, not desiring to buoy him up with hopes that might prove false. At this moment Mr. Abe. H. Hummell, Mr. Howe's partner, was speeding to this City from Albany, having with him the affidavit on which Gov. Tilden reprieved Dolan. This was known to the counsel, as Mr. Hummel had telegraphed Mr. Howe, and it was arranged that all parties would meet at the Governor's house at 7 o'clock and await Mr. Hummell's arrival. At that time Mr. Howe, ex-Judge Curtis, Father Barry, and Deputy Sheriff Lanigan were in the parlor of the Governor's residence, in Twentieth street. Soon after a carriage drove up to the door, and Mr. Hummell, accompanied by Mr. Stebbins, the Governor's private secretary, entered the room. Mr. Stebbins at once proceeded to the Governor's room, and remained in private consultation with him for nearly an hour, during which time the affidavit was considered. In the interval Mr. Hummell explained that some days ago a convict had made some statements to Warden Pillsbury, of the Albany Penitentiary, regarding Noe's murder, and Mr. Pillsbury notified the counsel to take steps to have an affidavit of the convict taken regarding the matter. Mr. Hummell went to Albany on Wednesday night, and yesterday took the affidavit of the convict, which reads as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF ALBANY.

I, Orville Williamson, being duly sworn, do depose and say I am now confined in the Albany Penitentiary, in the County of Albany, State of New-York, on conviction for grand larceny. At the time of the assault on the late James H. Noe, which assault terminated in the death of Mr. Noe, I resided at Sing Sing village with my mother, Hannah Williamson. Shortly prior to the commission of the burglary on the late Mr. Noe's premises I was approached by a man whom I had known for about three years past under the name of Diamond Jim, but whose real name I believe to be James or Michael Flood. I was standing at the time at the corner of Laight and Canal streets, in the City of New-York. Said Diamond Jim accosted me and said to me, "Hallo, Charley, (by which name I was known to him,) do you want to go and make a dollar?" I replied, "Yes, I'm in for anything." He then asked me if I had any tools with which to do a job. I replied, "I've got most anything, but we'd better go and look at the place first." This conversation occurred the Friday previous to the assault on Mr. Noe. According to my suggestion, Diamond Jim and I then went immediately down Canal street to Greenwich, and down Greenwich street until we arrived in front of Mr Noe's place of business. It was a brush manufactory. We loitered around there for some time, nearly half a day, and saw that the place had to be entered by the front door. It could not be entered by any other way that we could see; we parted after walking to the corner of Greene and Canal streets, I agreeing to meet Diamond Jim at the dive corner of Greene and Houston on the following night—Saturday night. Instead of keeping my appointment with Diamond Jim at the dive, as promised, I left for Sing Sing village on Saturday night at 11:15, in consequence of meeting with an accident by which the heel of my right foot was hurt, which prevented my walking except with extreme difficulty. On the Monday night following the burglary at Mr. Noe's premises, and after the assault committed on him and before his death, I met Diamond Jim at the dive. I was playing cards at the time he entered. Prior to my return to the City of New-York I had ascertained from accounts in the newspapers that the burglary had been committed, so when I saw Diamond Jim I went with him to a room adjoining the bar-room of the dive, known as the ladies' reception-room; Jim had a carpet-bag in his hand; he said, "Charley, I've done that job down there;" I said, "I thought some one had got ahead of you, as I saw an account in the paper how it had been beat." He then described to me how he had entered the place; he said he went through the new building that was then in course of erection, had got on the roof, pried open the skylight, and went down in the building. As he was half way down the ladder, the man that owned the place came up to catch him, and that he then at once struck the man with a jimmy and he fell, and that he then "bucked" and "gagged" him, then took his watch and chain and left. Diamond Jim had also in his hand a black satchel, which he said he got from the premises of Mr. Noe, and that it would not do for him to carry it round, as he would be picked up; he asked me what he should do with it; I said the best thing you can do is to hide it, and I asked him if he had no place to conceal it, and I accompanied him to the foot of Houston street; we got on the horse-cars and rode to Thirty-fourth street, and walked to near the Manhattan Market, and when near Thirty-fifth street, we buried it in a dumping-ground—a vacant spot; I also asked him where the watch was concealed, and he said he had sold it; he did not mention to whom; before I left him that Monday night, Jim said I had better get out of the City for awhile, as there are two "cories" [meaning women] can identify me; we went and had a drink at the corner of Bleecker and Greene streets, and I left him at the corner of Prince and Greene. Before parting with Jim he said he was going to ship for South America on a brig which was then in the stream, and I never afterward saw him; he also said he was going on a vessel loaded with ice, which was to sail in a few days after our conversation for Savannah; I went to Pier No. 1 North River on the following Thursday, to ascertain if the vessel had sailed, and could ascertain no information about Jim's departure. I do not know John Dolan by that name, nor do I know the person now in the New-York Tombs for killing Mr. Noe. I make this statement of my own free will and accord, and first communicated these facts to Louis G. Pillsbury, Esq., superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, and was by that gentleman requested to give whatever truthful information I possessed to the authorities, in the interests of justice. I do not expect any consideration or pardon for this statement, nor has any inducement of any kind been held out to me to make this deposition.

ORVILLE WILLIAMSON.
Sworn to before me, this 9th day of Dec., 1875.
LOUIS J. PILLSBURY,
Notary Public, Albany.

After the consultation between Gov. Tilden and his private Secretary, the doors of the reception room were thrown open, and Gov. Tilden, advancing into the parlor, said: "Gentlemen, I have concluded to grant your request for one week's respite in this case." The Governor then signed the necessary respite paper, and handed it to Mr. Deputy Sheriff Lanigan. Mr. Howe and ex-Judge Curtis at once jumped into a carriage and drove to the Tombs. When they entered the prison Dolan was sitting by the stove in the corridor chatting with the Sheriff. Mr. Howe said, "John, we have good news for you." Dolan started up, and said, "What is it?" Mr. Howe said, "The Governor has granted you a respite for one week." "Thank God," said Dolan. "Thank the Governor, and I thank you, Mr. Howe, and you, Judge Curtis, and if my innocence is shown I'll never forget you." Dolan then shook hands with his counsel and retired to his cell, from which he will not be removed until the question of his execution be determined. Intelligence of the respite was also conveyed by Mr. Howe to the wife and mother of Dolan.

THE STAUDERMAN CASE.

Dr. Ordroneaux and Prof. James R. Wood, the medical commission appointed by Gov. Tilden to inquire into the sanity of Jacob Stauderman, now under sentence of death for the murder of Louisa Siedenwald, met in the Tombs yesterday. Emil Kliebe, of No. 130 Prince street, testified that when Stauderman came to his saloon to purchase beer he acted as a crazy man. Wolfgang Huffner gave similar testimony. Isaac Ehlinger gave testimony corroborating that of the previous witnesses. Jacob Brown, a shoemaker, testified that the prisoner used to visit him at his residence, No. 38 Vandam street, and that he acted like a crazy man, on one occasion firing his revolver out of the window. Jacob Besiegel, of No. 118 South Fifth avenue, with whom Stauderman boarded, testified that on several occasions he acted like a lunatic. Rev. Conrad Doench, who visited Stauderman in prison, was next called, but gave his evidence in such an extraordinary manner that it was hardly intelligible. He did not regard Stauderman as a lunatic, and yet thought him to be short of sense. In reference to the commission of murder, he thought Stauderman to be a man who would be carried beyond his own control by a physical condition which medical skill could discover. On one occasion Stauderman told him that he did not care what became of him so long as he was not hung. Mr. William F. Howe, the prisoner's counsel, testified that the prisoner never informed him he had a brother living or that the newly-discovered witnesses existed. Mr. Howe further said that the prisoner told him several different stories concerning the homicide. Stauderman was then placed on the stand, and examined. His story in some regards was coherent, in others exceedingly erratic. The investigation was then adjourned until Monday next.

THE LONG ISLAND MURDERER.

William Delaney, the murderer, who is to be executed at Hempstead, Long Island, to-day, still remains unrepentant, and says he will go to the gallows "like a man, and not like a nigger with his mouth open," although Father Sheridan has prayed earnestly with him. Last night he laughingly said: "To-morrow night at this time I'll be walking in a different sort of a place from this, I guess." He has begged that when Under Sheriff Wright arrives that he be admitted to the wicket of his cell, when he says he will shake hands with him and break his arm shortoff. On Sunday night he made an assault upon one of the keepers, but since then he has been quiet. He refuses to wear clothing, having torn his garments into shreds, and several days ago he wrapped himself in a blanket. Until 7 o'clock yesterday evening he was heavily ironed, but last night his handcuffs and shackles were taken off, and it was then discovered that one of the irons around his ankles was nearly in two. It was learned that he had worked upon the metal with a small piece of steel obtained from a fellow prisoner. It was doubtless his intention to free his limbs and then use his irons as an offensive weapon. The condemned man has lost considerable in weight since his imprisonment, but he still weighs over two hundred pounds. He is carefully guarded by Sheriff Sammis, Under Sheriff Rushmore, and a posse of special officers. No fears are entertained of outside interference, but it is believed he will attempt something desperate at the last moment. The scaffold, which is nearly finished, stands outside the jail, near the lower corner of the yard.

MR. O'CONOR'S ILLNESS.

Mr. O'Conor was apparently much better yesterday than at any time during his illness. There was, however, no favorable change in the condition of his digestive organs. About noon he drank half a glass of claret sangaree and ate a small piece of gingerbread, which he was unable to retain. His brother-in-law, Mr. Sloane, stated yesterday evening that Dr. Keyes and his associates had expressed it as their opinion that he could not possibly live longer than Sunday. They have exhausted every expedient to prolong his life excepting one, which, as it would be attended with severe bodily discomfort, Mr. O'Conor firmly declines to resort to. He learned yesterday for the first time that his condition was daily being reported in the newspapers, and expressed his annoyance at the circumstance, saying "he could not see what interest the public could have in his ill ness."

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

The official call for the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention, at Concord, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, has been issued. It says: "All the voters of New-Hampshire who cherish the principles and achievements of the Republican Party; who desire an honest, efficient, and economical administration of the National and State Governments; who insist upon an early return to a currency based on specie, and a strict fulfillment of every obligation of the Government; who approve the course of the National Administration looking to the reform of abuses and the punishment of wrong-doers; who favor such a national policy as shall permanently secure the rights of the freedmen, and protect them against fraud, intimidation, and violence, to the end that the sentiment of nationality and perfect equality may be made predominant in the reconstructed States, and our whole country placed on the high road to general education, free suffrage, enduring peace, and a solid prosperity; and, especially, all who condemn the late Executive usurpation in New-Hampshire which disfranchised thousands of voters in contemptuous violation of law and precedent, and fraudulently deprived the Republican Party of the legislative power which they had fairly won at the polls—are cordially invited to participate in the primary meetings for the choice of delegates."

A NEW DEFINITION.

The Troy *Press* says: "A teacher in one of our prominent female seminaries on the Hudson, on being asked by a young lady of her class what pig-iron is replied, 'Iron given in exchange for swine!'"

FOREIGN NOTES.

The organ of the Radical Party in Spain, the *Bandera Espanola*, has ceased to appear, from want of subscribers.

It is stated that Miss Black, the only daughter of Byron's "Maid of Athens," is left destitute by the death of her mother.

Two women, Miss Orme and Miss Richardson, have commenced business in London as conveyancers. Their chambers are in Chancery Lane.

The statue of the first King of the Belgians, which is to be erected at Mons, opposite the railway station, has just been cast in bronze, at Montrouge, near Paris.

Several French prelates are advocating the claims to canonization of Queen Marie Antoinette. The Vatican, however, is not at present favorable to the idea.

It appears that the statement that the Khédive of Egypt offered his shares in the Suez Canal to France has no foundation in fact. The French Government knew nothing of the transaction till it was completed.

A scientific expedition is being organized in Holland, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, for the purpose of exploring the interior of the Island of Sumatra, some parts of which are quite unknown.

English troops are being sent to strengthen the garrison at Malta. The Ninety-eighth Regiment, lately at Barbados, was ordered to proceed there with all dispatch, and is now on its way in the troop-ship Himalaya.

At Portslade, near Brighton, some working men engaged in building operations have come across curious Roman remains, comprising cinerary urns containing bones, a water-bottle, plate, &c. Four urns have been recovered, but only one is complete.

A Madrid journal, the *Epoca*, referring to the questions pending between Spain and the United States, says that time will speedily dispel the illusions of those who now make such sinister prognostics respecting the future relations between the two countries.

In addition to the active exertions that have recently been made by the British Government to place Gibraltar and Malta in the most efficient state for defense, both fortresses have been supplied with grain and other provisions sufficient for seven years' consumption.

The London November magazines announced, over the signature of Messrs. Longman that the promised book on the Eastern Question was "now ready." But it could not be purchased, and soon after it was stated that the author had withdrawn it from publication.

A discovery of great historical importance has just been made while digging an opening in the new Via Nazionale at Rome. In the grounds of the Palazzo Antonelli was found a perfect arch of the period of Servius Tullius, about 670 A. C. This was, doubtless, Livy's *Porta Fontinalis*, which led to *Arx Martis*.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Bombay, states that the Guikwar of Baroda's Highlanders are dressed in correct Highland costume in every respect save one. As black knees would not harmonize with a tartan kilt, they have encased their legs in pink tights! The effect is ludicrous.

The Government of Spain has opened a competition for a national air; the one selected is to be adopted by the State and all the regiments of Alfonso XII. Hitherto the bands have played by turns the hymn of Riego, of Espartero, Prim, Pierrard, &c., but none of them is considered suitable to the present order of things.

The Cologne *Gazette* says: "In the interest of England it can only be desired that she should understand the warning which lies in the Russian note, and prepare herself to say a weighty word when the critical hour (of the settlement of the Oriental question) comes. The power and material means she possesses, if she only takes the resolution to employ and organize them properly."

The Milanese journals speak in most enthusiastic terms of a new baritone singer, by name George Walker, Italianized into Georgio Valcheri. They say that his voice is of extraordinary beauty, resonance, power, and compass, and that he sings and acts like an artist of the highest culture. It is likely that his services will be secured for one of the opera-houses in London during the next season.

Australian statistics show that insanity of a violent kind prevails to a frightful extent on that continent. In 1861 there were 161 inmates of asylums in South Australia, being one to 750 inhabitants. In 1870 they numbered 307, and at the close of 1871 there were as many as 324, or one to 524 of the population. These figures do not represent the entire list of the insane, but include only madmen and other inmates of the asylums.

The statue of the late Prince Consort in Hyde Park is now complete, except the gilding. It is not expected to prove satisfactory to the public. The Queen insisted that it should be a sitting figure. Baron Marochetti produced one which was such a miserable failure that it had to be thrown back into the melting-pot. Mr. Foley then tried his hand, and did his best to modify the awkward appearance which a figure with two right angles in it must present.

Several Chinese recently competed, in England, for the two prizes offered for essays against the opium traffic. The adjudicators were Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Louis Mallet. It is to be hoped that they will have the Chinese essays published. Mr. G. M. Sproat, who has carried off the prize of £200 is a Scot, who is at the head of a firm which has branches at San Francisco and in Vancouver Island, and he is Agent-General of British Columbia.

The workmen under the direction of Mr. E. A. Bernays, the civil engineer in charge of the extensive works at Chatham dockyard, have at length succeeded in completely unearthing the large war vessel that was recently discovered imbedded many feet below the surface during the progress of the work of excavating for the large fitting-out basin in connection with the dock-yard extension. The authorities of the yard think that the vessel in question is one of the English vessels sunk to impede the passage of the Dutch fleet at the time of their going up the Medway to destroy the dockyard and Upnor Castle, so that it has now been buried upward of 200 years. Seven guns of small calibre have been found with the ship, besides large quantities of shot and many articles of interest.

A married woman named Boyon has been condemned to death at the Lot Assizes for murdering her seven children and a granddaughter by pushing needles into their bodies. She had ten children, seven of whom died under twelve months old, but it was not till the death of her granddaughter that an investigation was made. Her apparent motive for this last crime was that the child might die before its father, who was in a desperate condition, and that she might thus secure part of his property, to the prejudice of her daughter-in-law, whom she detested. When asked how she came to think of sticking needles into her children's bodies, she stated that at the public-house she kept there was one day a conversation on infanticide, and it was said babies did not suffer when murdered in this way. The jury in this case could discover no extenuating circumstances.

A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFT!

Until Jan. 1 the Remington Sewing-Machine Company will give a special discount to cash buyers of Machines for holiday presents. Office, No. 6 East Twenty-third street, Madison square.—*Exchange.*

A Famous Medical Institution.

From the Chicago Times.

The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as "household words." His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The *Times*, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named "The World's Dispensary," where patients are treated and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of *materia medica* has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first medical colleges in the land.

If you would patronize medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled physician and chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard-seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

HIMROD'S CURE—Unequaled for Asthma, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, and common Colds. Try it. Sold by all druggists; $1. Wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

OVERCOATS FOR BOYS
Every PARENT should look at them.
OVERCOATS FOR MEN.
Every MAN should examine them before purchasing.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

Christmas is Coming! Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and India Rubbers, Children's Leggins, Gents' Toilet Slippers, for holiday presents, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is Used by physicians for pulmonary complaints. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

CARTER—DOWNS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at Huntington, N. Y., by Rev. Thomas Carter, Rev. SAMUEL T. CARTER to EMMA F. DOWNS, daughter of Mrs. Maria Downs.

CROSBY—ROGERS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev C. R. Palmer, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, HENRY B. CROSBY, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss HATTIE E. ROGERS.

COFFIN—KING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., JARED COFFIN to SUSIE P. KING, daughter of the late A. W. King, all of Brooklyn.

HOOPLE—RADFORD.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 12 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. D. Fulton, EDMOND HOOPLE to SARA E., daughter of Henry Radford, Esq.

JENNENS—BRAIN.—In Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 8, B. W. E. JENNENS, Esq., to Miss MATILDA BRAIN, all of that city. Cards by mail.

OBERTEUFFER—BLEECKER.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. James W. Coe, REECE M. OBERTEUFFER, of Elizabeth, N. J., to FRANCES WADE, daughter of the late Alexander N. Bleecker, of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 8, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 109 St. Mark's av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family and old members of the Allen Street and Thirty-seventh Street M. E. Churches, of New-York, are invited to attend without further notice.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, ALFRED P. ARNOLD, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 170 East 93d st., on Friday, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock.

CARLILE.—In New-York, Dec. 8, NATHANIEL D. CARLILE, son of Col. John Carlile, of Providence, R. I., aged 72 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

Funeral at 10 A. M. from Church of All Souls, corner 4th av. and 20th st. Friends will please accept this intimation that they are requested to send no flowers.

☞ Salem (Mass.) and Providence papers please copy.

CLANCY.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, at his late residence, No. 137 East 19th st., LAWRENCE CLANCY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GEHBEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, AUGUST H. GEHBEN, in the 38th year of his age, native of Altenbruch, Province of Hanover, Germany.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 158 Bergen av., corner of Union st., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M., sharp. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

GILLESPIE.—On the 9th inst., at his residence in Brooklyn, ARTHUR GILLESPIE, in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 362 President st., on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, of diphtheria, MATILDA AYRES, widow of the late Jonathan K. Johnson, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 26 West 23d st.

LEE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1875, ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas E. and Harriet A. Lee.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, H. B. Sheldon, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York, from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

McDERMUT.—On Wednesday, 8th inst., ABIGAIL AMES, widow of Robert McDermut, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Hart, No. 312 State st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PYNE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, in the 73d year of his age, Rev. SMITH PYNE, D. D., formerly Rector of Calvary Church in this City, and for twenty years Rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

The friends of the family and those of his sons, John Pyne, and Revs. H. R. and C. M. Pyne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 2d av., corner 10th st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

REID.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, HELLEN REID, a native of Banffshire, Scotland.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 232 East 41st st., on Saturday, 11th, at 10 A. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn on 11:40 A. M. train.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1875, ANN JANE SMITH, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary McKibbin, No. 57 Fleet st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SYMS.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, RACHEL A., wife of William J. Syms.

Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 10, at 10:30 A. M., from late residence, No. 18 West 45th st.

VAN WYCK.—Dec. 8, 1875, MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Stephen and Catherine Van Wyck.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 100 West 11th st., Friday, 10th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

WICKS.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 8, 1875, FRANK EDWIN, youngest son of Lizzie C. and the late Alfred Wicks, aged 6 years.

Funeral services will be held at No. 11 Lefferts place, on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
NEW STYLES SOCKS.
WARD'S SHIRT STORES,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ART EXHIBITION!
THIS FRIDAY EVENING.

The Messrs. LEAVITT have the pleasure to announce that their Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, will be opened this FRIDAY EVENING with a "View" of a large collection of fine Modern Paintings, just received from Charles F. Haseltine, Philadelphia. The above will be on exhibition day and evening until time of sale, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 14 and 15.

Mr. Haseltine authorizes us to say that the above collection of pictures will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DAILY at No. 737 Broadway; Health, self-improvement, right pursuit, &c., pointed out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A Winter of business depression is a hard one for the children of the poor. The father is out of work, and the children find "hunger watching at the door." Families are broken up by want of employment, and the little ones sent out on the street to beg or steal.

This Winter hundreds of poor children come through the cold and the Winter's storm to our schools without shoes. Hundreds more creep from their boxes and cellars to our lodging-houses, ragged, barefooted, and hungry. Our citizens will see them shivering and wet in the storm, or crouching under shelter, or silently and piteously asking aid by their misery and homelessness.

The Christmas season should bring a brief happiness even to the most outcast and miserable; and in memory of what One has given to the world, those who have, should give to those who have not. We earnestly call upon the well-off and fortunate to do something this year, which shall make the Christmas time the happiest of their lives to the poor and houseless children.

The Children's Aid Society gives for its best gifts a home to the street-children. Its own treasury is empty; but $50 will send three homeless children to homes in the country.

A hundred dollars will give dinners to a hundred and fifty children in the Industrial Schools for a month. Fifty dollars will put shoes on thirty bare-footed children.

This society desires, if the means be given, to send out a Christmas party of homeless children to the West; to distribute clothing and shoes and food among thousands of destitute little ones in their schools and to give good Christmas dinners and pleasant festivals to the homeless little ones in their lodging-houses. Who will help to make a Happy Christmas to the children of the poor?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 13,911 different boys and girls; 233,410 meals and 176,261 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and thirteen evening industrial schools were 10,357 children, who were taught, and partly fed and clothed; 4,026 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 34,093. There have been 7,749 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,126 were provided with homes.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, THROAT diseases, dyspepsia, feeble digestion, general debility, mental and nervous exhaustion, loss of strength, flesh, and appetite, and all diseases arising from poverty of the blood, promptly and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

This famous preparation of WINCHESTER'S is the most perfect VITALIZING TONIC, INVIGORATOR, and RESTORATIVE ever discovered, and stands at the head of all tonic preparations. It will rapidly build up, invigorate, and vitalize the entire system, restore the strength and appetite, impart tone, vigor, brain power, and nervous force and energy, and make you feel like a new being. TRY IT.

Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists.
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this oil are highly satisfactory. It brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 9 A. M., per steamer Idaho, for Europe, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 9:30 A. M., per steamer Algeria, for Europe, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer Klopstock, for Europe, via Plymouth; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer America, for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 11 A. M., per steamer City of Berlin, for England, Wales, and Ireland, and at 11 A. M., per steamer Labrador, for France direct; and at 11 A. M., per steamer Victoria, for Glasgow direct.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

This hospital is now open for the reception of patients. It is on high ground in 54th st., between Broadway and 7th av., and stands apart from all other buildings, affording abundance of light, air, and ventilation.

The Medical and Surgical Staff is composed of leading physicians in the Homeopathic profession.

Applications for admission of patients may be made to Dr. ARTHUR BEACH, Resident Physician at the Hospital.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, Twenty-fourth Ward, West Farms, will be held at the head-quarters of the association, (Ittner's Hall,) on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock, to take action upon the charges against Enoch Vreeland, Jr., and A. T. B. Howard, and for the purpose of nominating officers.

JOHN V. TRAPHAGEN, President.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39

AUGUST BRENTANO begs to inform the public that he has constantly in stock all the newest publications of the Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, D. APPLETON & CO., J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, DODD & MEAD, G. W. CARLETON & CO., ROBERTS BROTHERS, A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PORTER & COATES, J. R. OSGOOD & CO., MACMILLAN & CO., GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, SHELDON & CO., DICK & FITZGERALD, LITTLE, BROWN & CO., HURD & HOUGHTON, CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, ESTES & LAURIAT, HENRY HOLT & CO., and all other publishers of repute, at the very earliest moment of their issue from the press.

BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
39 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK. 39

HARRISON MILLARD'S NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM in G, just published, 75c.; J. R. Thomas' great song, "Must We Then Meet as Strangers," 40c.; Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; "Rondo in G;" Beethoven—"Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 14, Liszt, and "Marche Heroique" as played by Von Bülow. Published by Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM.

AUGUST BRENTANO begs to announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he has REMOVED THE LITERARY EMPORIUM from No. 33 to No. 39 UNION SQUARE, same block, one door below 17th st., where are to be found the usual complete assortment of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, and PAPERS, American and foreign, which have made

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By CHARLES MORAN.
Price 40 cents.
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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Pursuant to the requirements of the constitution of the Republican Central Committee, the Republicans of the City of New-York will meet at the Head-quarters of their respective district associations on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers of their associations, and delegates to the Central Committee for the year 1876.

The following is the apportionment of Delegates to the Central Committee:

1st District	6	13th District	10
2d District	3	14th District	4
3d District	3	15th District	9
4th District	4	16th District	7
5th District	9	17th District	12
6th District	5	18th District	9
7th District	9	19th District	4
8th District	9	20th District	12
9th District	12	21st District	12
10th District	7	Morrisania	3
11th District	12	West Farms	2
12th District	6	King's Bridge	1

The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the District Associations.

The credentials of all officers and delegates elected, and of all contests, and protests must be furnished promptly to one of the Secretaries of the Central Committee.

By order of the Republican Central Committee,
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM HERRING, }

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 521 Grand st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Caucus after the adjournment.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
EDWARD BROOKS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 10, 1875, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 8 o'clock.
A. BOGART, Sec. WALTER S. PINCKNEY, Pres.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 832 1st av. on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 P. M.
MICHAEL FINN, President.
PATRICK GAVIN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	24	Leather, sides	9,537
Beans, bbls	131	Grease, pks	207
Broom-corn, bales	89	Lard-oil, bbls	100
B. W. Flour, bbls	250	Red Oil, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	1,302	Beef, pks	33
Copper, bbls	22	Lard, tcs	1,987
Dried Fruit, pks	12	Pork, pks	753
Eggs, bbls	1,242	Cut-meats, pks	3,909
Flour, bbls	13,756	Oil-cake, pks	2,043
Meal, bags	599	Butter, pks	4,809
Wheat, bushels	38,600	Cheese, pks	8,381
Corn, bushels	33,636	Marrow, tcs	60
Oats, bushels	11,400	Dressed Hogs, No.	3
Malt, bushels	1,604	Starch, pks	638
Peas, bushels	3,300	Stearine, pks	73
Grass-seed, bags	276	Tallow, pks	87
Oat-meal, bbls	50	Tea, pks	200
Hemp, bales	22	Tobacco, hhds	21
Hops, bales	57	Tobacco, pks	40
Hides, No.	850	Wool, bales	114
Hides, bales	400	Whisky, bbls	350

ASHES—Have been selling, in small lots only, at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—There has been a moderate demand noted for Yellow at from 31½c.@33c. ꝑ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been dull and nominally unchanged in price....Stock of Rio and Santos here, 129,013 bags, and at the outports, 126,795 bags, with 87,900 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds inactive within the previous range, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 2,036 bags Maracaibo, 584 bags Savanilla, 219 bags Laguayra, 314 bags Savanilla, 79 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within our range, 2,200 bags San Domingo are going forward to Europe from first hands, (mainly to Hamburg)....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 23,368 bags and 59,965 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ꝑ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@21½c., gold; Santos, fair to good, invoices, 19¼c.@20¼c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Manila, 19½c.@21½c.; Mexican, 19¼c.@20½c., and Ceylon, 20c.@21½c., gold, ꝑ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, with the better grades held with more confidence, the official quotations remaining as before....Ordinary quoted at 11c.; Low Middling, 12 13-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling, 13¼c.@13 7-16c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 2,235 bales, (of which 1,003 bales were on last evening,) including 456 bales to shippers, 251 bales to spinners, 628 bales to speculators, and 900 bales in transit....The dealings for forward delivery have been moderate at improved prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,000 bales, (of which 4,600 bales were on last evening, and 9,400 bales to-day,) with 900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; January, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; February, 13 15-32c.; March, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; April, 13 29-32c.; May, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; June, 14 5-16c.; July, 14 7-16c.@14½c.; August, 14 17-32c.@14 19-32c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@⅛c. ꝑ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,302 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 22,876 bales, against 26,202 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 144,884 bales, against 135,444 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,734,548 bales, against 1,593,269 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 37,555 bales; to the Continent, 31,612 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 113,568 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 653,726 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been on a moderate scale at rather easier prices, the main business having been in shipping and Bakers' Extras within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $1 50@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 30; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 60@$4 25; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 35@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 $6 60, chiefly at $6@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 50; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7, mainly at $5 35@$6 25, and patent at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $7@$7 60. Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7, chiefly at $6@$6 50; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 30@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 40; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 75, with very fancy do., at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 90@$7 ꝑ bbl....Included in the sales have been 5,600 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Western, though in part State and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in slack demand, at drooping prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $4 45@$4 85 for inferior to choice Superfine, $5@$6 60 for very poor to choice Shipping Extras, and $6 65@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been quiet but steady. We quote at from $4 25@$5 30 for poor to choice Superfine, and $5 40 for fancy. Sales, 280 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been lightly dealt in within the range of from $3 15@$3 65 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 15@$3 60 for White do.; $3 30@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, in slack demand at $1 20@$1 70 ꝑ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour in moderate request, and quoted from $2 15@$2 60 for poor to fancy State, and $2 35@$2 65 for Pennsylvania, ꝑ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull and somewhat nominal as to values, influenced by the less favorable foreign advices, the mild weather here, (giving promise of a partial resumption of river and canal navigation,) and the extreme firmness in ocean freights. Holders of prime Spring and Winter have been claiming previous prices, but the few bids reported have been 2c.@3c. ꝑ bushel under asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of only 43,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25, mostly at $1 25, for very good Spring, ungraded; $1 25 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 10@$1 12 for Chicago Spring, car lots, mixed; $1@$1 03 for rejected Spring, and $1 30 for choice new Red Western....Corn has been quiet, and at the close quoted lower, under increased offerings, in good part new. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bushels at 74½c.@75c. for sailing-vessel Mixed Western, closing (nominally) at 74c. for prime, afloat; 73c.@73½c. (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 75c. for High Mixed Western, car lots; 74½c.@75c. for Yellow Western; 64c.@71c. for damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mainly at 70c., afloat; 70c.@71c., in part, for new Yellow Western; 71c. for new Yellow and White Southern, and 75c. for old White Western (a few car lots)....Rye steady but quiet; 2,500 bushels Canada, in bond, sold at 90c....Barley firm, but in less demand; sales to-day, 7,000 bushels Jefferson County, (two rowed,) at $1 12, in store, and 2,500 bushels two rowed State at $1....Barley-malt dull at about former rates; 1,500 bushels good Canada reported sold at $1 27½ ꝑ bushel, sixty days' credit....Peas quoted steady on a limited offering of prime and a moderate inquiry; 4,400 bushels inferior Canada, in bond, reported sold at $1 02 ꝑ bushel....Oats have been less sought after and have been quoted rather easier in price, with the main dealings in prime Mixed Western; sale have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels at 49c. for prime Mixed Milwaukee, (14,000 bushels,) afloat; 48c. for prime old Mixed Chicago, (6,000 bushels,) in store; 47c.@52c. for White Western, car lots; 44c.@48½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, odd lots; 46½c.@48½c. for Mixed State, and 48c.@53c. for ordinary to fancy White State....Feed has been in more demand within the range of $18@$25, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$22 50 ꝑ ton....Bale Hay has been actively sought after at buoyant prices, including shipping lots within of from 65c.@75c., and retailing quantities at 95c.@$1 15 ꝑ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@75c. Salt Hay, 60c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in good request at within the range of 70c.@$1 15; Oat, 60c.@65c. ꝑ 100 lb.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at steady rates, with sales reported of 1,000 Montevideo, 500 Buenos Ayres, 1,400 Dry Texas, 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 380 Carthagena, and 400 Porto Cabello, on private terms.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, has been in fair request, within the range of 57c.@62c. for good to choice, up to 63c.@65c. for very fancy. Sales, 300 bbls., part to arrive....Other kinds generally quiet on the basis of late quotations....Syrups more sought after within the range of 45c.@62c. for Sugar, and 30c.@40c. for Molasses....Stock of Molasses in first hands to-day estimated at 769 hhds. Cuba, 601 hhds. Porto Rico, 927 hhds. English Islands. Also 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after at about steady rates, within the range of $1 70@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 25 for No. 1; $3 75@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ꝑ 280 lb. Sales, 1,150 bbls. good Strained at $1 75; 170 bbls. No. 1 at $3; and 50 bbls. at $3 25@$3 50 ꝑ 280 lb....Tar very quiet at $2 12½@$2 25 ꝑ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½....Spirits of Turpentine has been in fair request, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 37c. ꝑ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls. at this rate. Also 200 bbls. New-York pks. at 38c. ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand on the basis of 7c. in bulk, and at 10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery, but has been inactive....Refined has been inactive, with early delivery quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c., showing less firmness....Refined in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 8⅝c.@9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅜c.@12¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12c.@12⅛c. ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Pork at about steady rates. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 87½, and 50 bbls. City Prime Mess at $22....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20@$21; Extra Prime, $15@$16....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, sales have been made of 500 bbls., seller December, at $21 35, with February option quoted at $20 85@$20 90 ꝑ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been offered more freely and quoted lower, with a moderate demand noted....City quoted at 8½c.@9c. for heavy to very light; Western, 8½c....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at irregular rates....Sales have been reported of 50,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10⅝c.@12¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....We quote Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10⅝c.@12¼c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal, at 8¼c. ꝑ lb....Bacon has been held firmly on restricted offerings, but has been quiet....City Long Clear quoted at 10¾c.@11c., generally at 11c.; Western do., at 10¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted at 10¾c., and Short Clear, same delivery, at 11¼c....Sales have been reported, for Western delivery, of 500 bxs. Short Rib at 10¼c., and 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear on private terms; quoted at 10¼c....Lard has been more active and quoted firmer....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 960 tcs. new, part to arrive, at 13c.@13 1-16c., closing at 13 1-16c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., seller December, at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c.; 2,000 bxs., seller January, at 13 3-16c., closing at 13 3-16c.; 4,500 tcs., seller February, at 13 5-16c., closing at 13 5-16c.; 1,000 tcs., March, at 13 7-16c.; 1,000 tcs., April and May, on private terms, and 750 tcs., October, 1876, at 13½c. ꝑ lb....And of City Lard, 265 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13c.@13⅛c., chiefly at 13c., and 150 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 600 tcs. for the Continent on private terms; quoted at 13⅜c.; and 250 tcs. for South America on private terms....Beef has been in moderate request at steady rates. We quote new at $12 50 for extra and $11 50 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$17 for Packet ꝑ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32. Sales, 50 tcs....Beef Hams in demand at $22@$23 for Western. Sales, 50 bbls....Tallow has been more active at essentially unchanged rates, with sales of 125,000 lb. good to prime at 9⅝c.@9¾c., with choice City held at 9⅞c....And for Western delivery, for export, 250,000 lb. on private terms....Stearine offered less freely and quoted strong in price, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., at 13½c. ꝑ lb., with a fair inquiry noted....Butter has been attracting rather more attention, at generally steady prices for the finest grades, which have been most sought after, and offered reservedly. Poorer qualities irregular and very slow of sale, even at low figures. We quote from 23c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State, (with fancy quoted up to 38c.@40c. and scarce;) 14c.@33c. for very poor to choice Western, and up to 34c.@35c. for fancy do., and 20c.@27c. for fair to choice Rolls....Cheese has been in comparatively slack demand, within the range of from 10c.@13½c. for good to fancy Factory....Eggs have been quite moderately sought after, at 28c.@32c. for fair to fancy fresh stock, and 22c.@25c. for limed.

RICE—Has been more sought after and has been held with more confidence....We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 62½@$7 50; Louisiana at $6@$7; Rangoon, $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 60@$2 70, gold, in bond; Patna at $6 75@$7, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ꝑ 100 lb. Stock of Rangoon, 9,500 bags.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been inactive, having been held above the views of buyers; quoted at $2@$2 05, gold, ꝑ bushel of 56 lb. Sales, 5,000 bags by the Woodburn at $2, gold, ninety days' credit....Grass-seeds have been generally scarce and very quiet since our last. Prime Clover held at extreme rates; quoted nominally at 12½c.@13c. for best Western and State....Timothy wholly nominal; quoted at $2 30@$2 75, from cars and store, ꝑ bushel....Rough Flax also nominal in the absence of supplies, quoted at $1 65@$1 70 ꝑ bushel....Russian Hemp selling slowly at $1 95@$2, currency, ꝑ bushel....Canary-seed has been in fair demand within the range of $7@$9. Rape-seed, $2 65@$3 25 ꝑ bushel.

SPICES—The inquiry has been almost wholly for job lots at about former quotations. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 46½c.@49c.; East India Pepper, 14⅞c.@15¼c.; White Pepper, 24½c.; Pimento, 13½c.@14c.; Ginger, 9¼c.@11c., gold, ꝑ lb.

STARCH—Has been more sought after, with Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c., and Potato at 4½c.@4¾c., ꝑ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but quiet, with sales reported of 235 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8½c. ꝑ lb....The receipts here since Dec. 1 have been 1,363 hhds., 1,082 bxs., 5,374 bags; sales, 4,254 hhds., 2,383 bxs., 31,916 bags, (and 1,955 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 21,174 hhds., 15,375 bxs., and 44,171 bags, (and 2,523 hhds. Melado,) against 46,717 hhds., 60,510 bxs., and 28,710 bags, (and 37 hhds. Melado,) Dec. 10, 1874....We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8 9-16c.@9⅜c.; Manila, bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c....Refined Sugars have been freely dealt in, largely on export account, with Crushed quoted firm at 10⅝c.@11c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅜c.@11½c.; A's at 9½c.@10¼c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅜c. ꝑ lb.

SUMAC—Has been offered with reserve, and has been in request, with Sicily at from $82 50 to $135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $70@$75 ꝑ ton.

TEAS—Have been active at firm and buoyant prices; sales, 1,700 half-chests Green, 5,000 half-chests Japan, 3,500 half-chests Oolong, and 800 half-chests Congou on private terms.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1 17, on, however, a dull market; 50 bbls. reported sold at this price.

FREIGHTS—With a very limited offering of room and tonnage for early use, and the extreme rates claimed by ship-owners, business has been very moderate since our last, especially so in the chartering line. Demand mostly for accommodation for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 75 tons heavy Goods on private terms, with some inquiry noted for room for Resin, quoted at 2s. 6d. ꝑ 280 lb., at which rate the last engagements (500 bbls.) were made; and for room for Grain, but bids not satisfactory; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⅝d. for compressed; 1,100 bales do., rumored at 7-16d. as it runs, but without confirmation; 32,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d.; 10,000 bushels Peas at 10½d. ꝑ bushel; 370 pks. Provisions at 55s.@57s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil-cake (to complete cargo) at 30s. Also, by steam, from Chicago, (of through freight,) equal to 1,800 pks. Provisions at 90c.@96c., closing via New-York at the latter rate, ꝑ 100 lb. And a ship, with equal to about 3,800 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at 15-32d. ꝑ lb. And two British barks, 456 and 440 tons, with Spars, &c., from St. John, reported as chartered there, at £825 and £800....For Hull, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted nominally at 10½d.@11d. ꝑ bushel....For Cork or Belfast, a British bark, 588 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 76s. 3d....For Cork and orders, a German bark, (to arrive,) with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 620 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 6d. ꝑ quarter....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 435 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. 4½d. ꝑ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted nominally at 9d. ꝑ bushel as the asking rate; 100 bxs. Bacon at about 50s.; 50 hhds. and 130 cases Tobacco at 47s. 6d., and 27s. 6d....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 bales Cotton, on private terms; 1,700 pks. Provisions, (part of recent engagement,) on the basis of 2.75 reich-marks; 200 bbls. Apples, 1,000 pks. Tobacco, 500 sides Leather, and 2,000 bxs. Extract Logwood, (reported as of late shipments,) on private terms....For Barbados, a British brig, 256 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 40c. ꝑ bbl....For a French Windward island, (with option of St. Kitts,) an American brig, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 45c. ꝑ bbl....For the north side of Cuba, half a dozen small vessels, with box shooks, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) within the range of 22c.@25c....For Martinique, a schooner, with Lumber, from a South Carolina port, reported at $9....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 380 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, on private terms.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Cotton steady; demand good; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 8,853 bales; gross, 9,190 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,796 bales; to the Continent, 856 bales; coastwise, 2,177 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 209,421 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.@12 13-16c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 2,966 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,770 bales; coastwise, 1,731 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 61,588 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 3,322 bales; gross, 3,492 bales; exports to France, 1,003 bales; sales, 2,704 bales; stock 79,282 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.@11c.; net receipts, 1,641 bales; to the Channel, 943 bales; coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 50,368 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton firm; good demand; offerings light; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 861 bales; gross, 897 bales; exports coastwise, 2,689 bales; sales, 2,605 bales; stock, 85,836 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 9.—Printing Cloths—Market continues quiet and rather weaker, although not quotably changed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 11-16; for the account, 93 13-16; United States Bonds, 1867s, 109⅝; new 5s, 104⅝; Erie Railway shares, 14¾.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 13-16; for the account, 94.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £283,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 39⅜ ꝑ cent., is now 41½ ꝑ cent. The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 15-16; for the account, 94 1-16; Erie Railway shares, 15⅜; do. preferred, 31.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 104½.

PARIS, Dec. 9—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 23,225,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 13c.; Rentes, 66f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, weak and 1-32d. cheaper; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 6 13-16d.; do., do., do. ꝑ sail, at 6 13-16d.; do., do., shipped December and January, ꝑ sail, at 6 13-16d. The receipts to-day were 5,600 bales, of which 500 bales were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, deliverable March and April, at 6 13-16d.; do. do. deliverable April and May, at 6⅞d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 55s. ꝑ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 57s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles. Lard, 58s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. Pork, 92s. 6d. ꝑ tierce for Prime Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,900 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, per sail, at 6⅞d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, per sail, at 6 15-16d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d. ꝑ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Bacon, 54s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Lard, 59s. ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 9—3 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 53s. ꝑ cwt.

Evening.—Produce—Sperm-oil, £97@£98 ꝑ ton; Linseed-oil, 25s. ꝑ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Spanish Gold, 210@210½. Exchange dull; on the United States 60 days, currency, 85@87 premium; Short Sight, 88@90 premium; 60 days, gold, 116@118 premium; Short Sight, 120@122 premium; on London, 145@147 premium; on Paris, 114@116 premium. Sugar dull; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14½@15 reals ꝑ arroba.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With a large attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 9, considerable business was transacted, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at a special guardian's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of V. K. Stevenson, Esq., sold the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 1,520 and 1,522 Broadway, east side, 495 feet north of Forty-sixth street, No. 1,520 for $26,350 and No. 1,522 for $26,250, E. W. Cole purchasing both houses.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, R. E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel a four-story brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Forty-ninth street, and one lot, 25 by 100, with a three-story brick house in front and a four-story brick and frame house in rear, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $22,815, the purchaser being Theodore F. Sanxay, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story frame house, with lot 26.10 by 100, situate on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street, for $10,000, to James Copeland, plaintiff. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar court decree, O. P. Buel, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 50.5 feet south of Forty-third street, for $6,550, to W. L. Cutting, plaintiff.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 60 by 100.5, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $3,000, the buyer being the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George W. Hardle, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, with lot 25 by one half the block on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 140 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $6,860, to J. A. Hawley, plaintiff.

The last sale of the day was made by J. L. Wells, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, D. R. Shiel, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and attic frame house, with plot 50 by 156, located on Marian avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as lot No. 119 on map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, for $3,600, the purchaser being D. Valentine, plaintiff.

The following auctions were adjourned: Sale by William Kennelly of one lot on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, 16th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of two lots on East Eighty-fifth street, east of First avenue, 18th inst.; sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of one lot on East Fifty-eighth street, east of Third avenue, 18th inst., and sale by Peter F. Meyer of buildings and plot on West Forty-seventh street, east of Eighth avenue, indefinitely.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following sales are announced:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of two houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 254.7 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.5 by 75, on Sixth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 216.4 feet west of Broadway.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, with improvements, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, W. L. Cowdrey, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 220 feet east of First avenue.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Barney, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 270 feet east of First avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue, (as widened.)

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 1,520 Broadway, e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 46th st., lot 20x80	$26,350
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 1,522 Broadway, adjoining above, lot same size	26,250

By D. M. Seaman.

1 four-story brick house and lot, 11th av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 49th st., lot 25x100; also 1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 four-story brick and frame house, (rear,) and lot, West 49th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., lot 25x100, (lots form an L;) sold in one parcel	$22,815

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story frame house and lot, Grand Boulevard, n. w. corner of 100th st., lot 26.10x100, house 25x40	$10,000
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Prospect place, e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 43d st., lot 16.8x58	6,550

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 plot, West 68th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 11th av., 60x100.5	$3,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story frame house and lot, East 127th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 25 x half block	$6,860

By J. L. Wells.

1 two-story and attic frame house and plot, Marian av., Fordham, 24th Ward, known as lot No. 119 on map of part of Benjamin Berrian farm, plot 50x156	$3,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Downing st., n. s., 22 ft. w. of Bedford st., 19.9x90; also, Downing st., n. s., 240.9 ft. w. of Bedford st., 19.4x90; also, leasehold; Joseph Cudlipp to John Hill, Jr.	$15,000
49th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100; Amanda M. Hall and husband to Edward H. Senior	nom.
52d st., n. s., 268 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; Clara L. Vigelius and husband to Thomas H. Barowsky	25,000
9th av., n. e. corner of 69th st., 125x100.5; Oscar C. Ferris, Executor, to Elias S. Higgins	17,150
58th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 6th av., 150x100.5; Oscar C. Ferris, Executor, to John Burke	74,100
58th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 5th av., 150x100.5; John Burke to James R. Smith	74,100
46th st., w. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 24.2x100.5; Margaret Hogan and husband to Daniel O'Connor	23,000
71st st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.4; Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Referee, to Catharine M. Jones Administratrix	2,400
72d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 100x102.2; same to same	13,200
126th st., s. s., 510 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x half block; John Cornwell to N. Gano Dunn	nom.
Same property; N. Gano Dunn and wife to Catharine A. Cornwell	nom.
47th st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; Isadore Pearl and wife to Jacob David	25,000
45th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Frank Herbst and wife to Daniel Rummel	20,000
Harlem River, 108th st. to 110th st., irregular; Joshua H. Bates to Joshua H. Bates, Jr.	nom.
Same property; Joshua H. Bates, Jr., to Mary Bates	nom.
Hillside st., 50x226.4; Joseph Belleshelm and wife to James Wiley	6,000
69th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 300x100.5; Oscar C. Ferris, Executor, to Robert H. Arkenburgh and others	39,600
140th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Willis av., 25x100x100.6 to Willis av. x25; also, 140th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Willis av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Victor E. Hudson to Mary E. Donnelly	nom.
6th av., w. s., 89.6 ft. s. of 52d st., 24.4x84; Margaretta Muller and husband to Christian Blunn	38,700
2d av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 54th st., 20x64; Franz Lackmann to Katherine Lieberich	21,000
Same property; Valentine Lieberich and wife to Franz Lackmann	21,000
7th st., s. s., 132 ft. w. of Morse av., 106 4-10x30, 23d Ward; James S. Coleman and wife to Ann M. Smith	4,100
Fletcher st., s. s., 100x150; also Railroad av., 50x150, 24th Ward; Mary Crow and husband to Michael T. Brophy	nom.
45th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; John Reilly to Thomas Hindley and others	20,000
Lafayette place, w. s., 202.5 ft. s. of Astor place, 20x155x irregular; Richard M. Harrison, Referee, to O. B. Potter	20,100
3d av., w. s., 101.5 ft. n. of 88th st., 31.8x114x irregular; John A. Selzam and wife to John Rabenstein	3,500

LEASE.

No. 50 East 74th st., 3 years and five months; A. Frankfield to Joseph Dreyfoos	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front, lot 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A RARE INVESTMENT.

A splendid business property for sale very low; is finely located; in thorough condition; rents now for about $16,000. Principals only apply to
PORTER & GOULD, Drexel Building.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE house No. 560 5th av., opposite the Windsor Hotel; immediate possession if desired.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE LAND IN SOUTH GEORGIA FOR SALE.

An undivided half interest in a very productive and well-settled plantation, forty miles from Savannah, Ga., and five miles from line of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, containing 1,500 acres, of which 300 acres are cleared and partly in cultivation. Is offered for one-fourth its value, say $1,500. The productiveness and superior advantages of the plantation are generally acknowledged. Owner living in another section causes the sacrifice. Apply to No. 151 Gordon st., Savannah, Ga.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.

HOMES

on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA.—Most desirable plots of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Centennial buildings, Philadelphia, to lease or for sale. For maps and particulars apply to WOOD & TODD, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUR, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate of the above named bankrupt, will sell at public auction at his office No. 782 Broad street, Newark, New-Jersey, on SATURDAY, the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock noon, the following described land and premises, situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-third street, distant 291 feet 8 inches north-westerly from the northerly corner of First avenue and Twenty-third street; thence north-easterly on a line parallel with said First avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the centre line of the block; thence north-westerly along said centre line of the block and in a line parallel with Twenty-third street 16 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly in a line parallel with First avenue 98 feet 9 inches to Twenty-third street; and thence south-easterly along the said northerly line of Twenty-third street 16 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the lot and dwelling-house thereon known as No. 329 East Twenty-third street. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.
d3-law3wF*

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STUYVESANT ST.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, five-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 19 Stuyvesant st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; contains the modern improvements, and is in fine order; terms favorable; sale peremptory. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 17 Waverley place, in perfect order, containing about twenty rooms; will rent floors separate if desired.
WM. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.

No. 9 West 35th st.
Apply to owner, on premises.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY, MURRAY Hill House. If desired, owner will take rent in board. Apply on premises, No. 142 East 37th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN LATELY MARried, a furnished house in the City or country, from parties who are desirous of traveling and who do not wish to close their house while absent. References in every particular satisfactory can be given, whereby parties can be assured that care will be exercised at all times. Party perfectly responsible, and will give a small bonus if necessary. Address RELIABLE, Post Office Box No. 3,108, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av., a number of Protestant girls waiting for situations at reduced wages.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young French girl with good references; neat in her person and work, and for a steady place will take moderate wages; is a good nurse; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; has first-class reference. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of address; lady attending.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; or would take care of children and do sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Address C. A., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting; a good home more an object than wages. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectful girl; would do chamber-work and waiting, or assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at 53 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference from last employers; no objection to small wages if a good home. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A MOST respectable girl, who has the best of reference from her last place; is thoroughly neat and competent. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ALSACIENNE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or nurse. Call at No. 296 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 741 6th av., n'ar 42d st.; call in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to help with the washing; has the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; no objections to a private boarding-house; City or country; good references from last place. Call at No. 409 West 24th st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid and sewing in a private family; good City reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LADY'S MAID.—BY a young woman as competent chamber-maid and lady's maid; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to do a little coarse washing; the very best of City reference can be given from families where she has lived for a number of years. Can be seen from 10 to 3, at No. 153 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLored woman, with good reference, as cook, washer, and ironer or general house-worker; no objections to the country; will go immediately. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, &c.—BY A reliable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer, or will do general house-work in a private family; good reference. Address P. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by an American Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, &c. Call for two days at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild; no cards answered.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH good City references; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country or City. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family baking; best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant girl in a private family, as cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Call at J. Morison's, 11th st., corner of 6th av.; take particular notice of address; lady attending.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with excellent City reference from last employer; understands American and French cooking; in a private family or boarding-house. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker and can take charge of milk and butter; in City or country. Call at 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands American, French, and English cooking; City or country; long reference from the best families in the City. Call at 220 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; NO OBJECTION TO assist with the coarse part of the washing; is a Protestant; good City reference. Call for two days in fancy store, No. 322 East 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer or general house-work; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 326 East 26th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands boning, larding, &c.; boning turkeys a specialty; best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECOMmended woman as cook; can satisfy a good-living family; wages $20; references first-class. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th st.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HER BUSIness; is an excellent baker and pastry maker; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 161 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Call at 216 East 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl to cook, wash, and iron; two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 604 6th av., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, EXPERIENCED IN the old country; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of hot breads and desserts, meats, and pastry; honest, willing, and obliging; City or country. Inquire south-east corner of Lexington av. and 43d st., frame building, for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY TWO German girls in a private family to cook, wash, and iron; would go together or separate; have first-class reference. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of address.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands good family cooking, and is a good laundress; best references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl with the very best of City references; is an excellent plain cook; good washer; wages, $18. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMpetent, industrious girl, with very good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, English, and all kinds of family cooking; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 256 West 47th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young colored woman as plain cook, first-class washer and ironer, or would do up-stairs work; reference. Call at No. 120 East 11th st., in rear, for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker. Can be seen for two days till 2 P. M. at No. 318 West 55th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; willing to do the coarse washing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 48 West 17th st., present employer's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a neat, willing, and obliging woman. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS SUperior cook; will assist with washing; advertiser wishes a home; will accept moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 423 East 18th st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with washing; in a private family; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen, with City and country reference, at No. 331 East 22d st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 22 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS NO OBjection to wash and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 310 East 29th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 239 East 26th st., for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, cutter, and fitter, by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, and furnish her own machine if required; good City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few engagements by the day or week; would go at reasonable terms; best reference. Call at No. 250 East 32d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing. Address No. 743 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker, who has the latest Paris fashions, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Address M. G. K., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a few more engagements by the day; is a first-class dress-maker; excellent City references. Call at No. 425 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AS FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the day or week. Call at No. 161 West 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By an American woman as working housekeeper or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call for F. F., at No. 332 6th av., for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of culture, as housekeeper in City or country; is thoroughly competent to take charge in a widower's family, or where the lady is an invalid or inexperienced; unexceptionable references. Address for one week, Mr. C. N. W., Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A QUIET, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH GIRL FOR general work, or to cook, wash, and iron; is neat in habits and person, strictly honest and temperate, and ready at one hour's notice; City or country; can act as chamber-maid or nurse. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work; is neat, active, a good plain cook and laundress; has references; is obliging, respectful, and worthy of a comfortable home, which she will try to retain; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO IS very active and intelligent; can do light house-work or chamber-work and waiting. City or country. Call or address 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A neat, competent, industrious girl, with very satisfactory City reference; is a good plain cook and laundress. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A young girl, for general house-work; is neat, willing, and obliging; wages $10 per month; three years' reference. Call at 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK AND SEWING.—BY AN American girl to do light house-work and sew; wages no object, but a good home. Call at No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS general servant; is willing to make herself useful to her employers; City or country. Call at No. 403 West 39th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small private family; two years and a half City reference. Call at No. 244 West 16th st., near 8th av.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; WILL assist with washing; very best City verbal reference as a neat, honest, industrious girl; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; six years' City reference. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 22 East 39th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and machine sewing; City reference. Call at No. 504 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD, WILling girl, young and strong, as laundress and chamber-maid; has reference from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONer; will work in a laundry or private family; salary no object; can furnish good recommendations. Call or address Ellen, No. 12½ Washington st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will assist with other work; has City and country references. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., in the rear, first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A LAUNDRESS; NO OBjection to chamber-work; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 300 East 20th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress or chamber-maid; the best of reference. Call at No. 326 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS maid to an aged lady or grown children; is a good sewer; has five years' reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid in a private family; is neat and tidy, also willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; City or country, in a private family; good home in preference to high wages; has first-class reference. Call at J. Morison's, 11th st., corner of 6th av., near coal office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH NURSE, who has the best of references; is fully capable of taking charge of children of all ages. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD FRENCH NURSE, NOT speaking English; has good City references. Can be seen for three days at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 327 West 11th st., rear, top floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL TO TAKE care of children and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 4 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AS children's nurse; will take full charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; good nurse in sickness; will do plain sewing; has years of first-class City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 107 West 17th st.

NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN AND Seamstress, or as Invalid's Nurse.—By a very neat, intelligent Scotch Protestant girl with excellent City references. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class nurse and seamstress; can bring up a baby on the bottle, or grown children or chamber-work; has four years' City references; City or country. Apply at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth, or would take care of growing children; is a good hand-sewer; no objection to travel. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 1,002 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE person; is an excellent operator and fond of children; will assist with chamber-work; highly recommended. Call on or address at present employer's, No. 14 East 42d st., from 10 to 4.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO TAKE care of a child and sew, or an invalid lady; a good home more an object than high wages. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, or would help in light house-work; can be recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 311 East 60th st., first floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LIGHT Chamber-work.—By a respectable Protestant girl; would go in country; good City references. Call or address No. 427 East 14th st., Room No. 7.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
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HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
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W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
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A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT MUST be sold at once; several fast road horses; large team of bay carriage horses; top buggy, phaeton, harness, blankets, &c. G. H. LEAVITT, Flushing, Box No. 142 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family as nurse or light chamber-work and waiting; can be well recommended. Call at No. 252 West 41st st., second floor, front room.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY or country, by a Protestant young woman as nurse and chamber-maid; is willing to make herself useful to her employers; is a neat sewer. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and operator; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; would go by the day or month; would do chamber-work or care children; reference from present employer. Call or address No. 225 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS, AND ASSIST WITH CHAMberwork.—By an industrious, willing, and capable person; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 27 West 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and mind children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 316 West 38th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; DOES general house-work, takes care of children; City or country; is a tidy, pleasant girl; wages $4 a month. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, or as chamber-maid and waitress, by a neat and very competent girl, with eight years' good City reference; lived five years in one place. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a boarding-house or private family, or light house-work; first-class references; City or country. Apply at No. 154 West 28th st., grocery store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 140 West 35th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a respectable young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; can also do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at 48 West 17th st., present employer's.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day, washing and ironing; good laundress; an excellent house-cleaner; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 39th st., near 6th av., ring door-bell twice.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would like a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home, or would go out a few days of the week. Call at No. 537 3d av.

MALES.

BUTLER—COOK—COACHMAN.—AN ENglish gentleman, breaking up his establishment, desires to find situations for three first-class English servants, butler and cook, (man and wife,) and coachman. Address personally or by letter, T. K., No. 33 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN AS cook in a hotel or private family; good reference. Address G. N., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COURIER AND TRAVELING SERVANT.—Speaks French, Italian, German, English, and Swedish languages; knows the Continent of Europe well, and is accustomed to traveling; good references. Address C. N., No. 207 East 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who can highly recommend him in every respect. Address J. B. T., Box No. 3,158 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single, steady man of long experience; understands his business in every particular, and is trustworthy and obliging; can give first-class references; has no objection to the country. Address Coachman, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands his business and has the best City references. Address H. K., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, THIRty-five years old; sober and reliable, and perfectly understands his business; has the best of references. Apply at or address T. M., No. 31 East 34th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family; is a first-class florist and vegetable gardener; has eighteen years' practice; best of City reference. Address J. S. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; FULLY UNderstands the management of a gentleman's place; can give first-class reference. Call on or address R. S., care of Bridgeman & Co., No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—By an Englishman; medium size; understands thoroughly his business in every particular; willing to make himself generally useful; two years' best City reference from late employer. Call on or address Groom, No. 137 West 38th st.

GROOM.—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG Englishman, who understands his business. For further particulars address D. H. S., 239 West 26th st.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as light porter; able and willing to work, and of general good ability; wages a secondary object. Address D. D., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY AN AMERican Protestant man as porter or truck driver; willing to make himself useful; good references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER in a store or hotel; can be highly recommended. Call or address J. D., No. 890 3d av.

STENOGRAPHY.—M. H. LUTHER, STENOGRApher, No. 29 Weybosset st., Providence, R. I., is at present open to an engagement. Address by telegraph or mail.

USEFUL BOY.—A BOY OF FIFTEEN, OF REspectable parents, who speaks, reads, and writes German and English wishes a place in business or office. A. Goebel, No. 621 West 45th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT trustworthy man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; also takes good care of his silver, and can make the best of salads; can be recommended from his last place. Address S. D., Box 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AGED THIRTY years, who can speak French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese; is an experienced waiter either in private family, hotel, or restaurant. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—FIRST CLASS; BY STEADY MAN that knows his work thoroughly; best of City reference. Address, for two days, M. G., Box No. 808 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man as waiter in a private family; understands his business; has good City reference; speaks English, French, and German. Address P. E., Box No. 311, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; the best of City references. Address C. S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, with best references, as waiter and man of all work in the City or vicinity. Address S. P. S., No. 37 Park row, Room No. 13.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN A PRIvate family; best of City reference. Address F. P. D., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family; good City reference. Address B. C., No. 121 West 33d st.

HELP WANTED.

DRY-GOODS SALESMEN WANTED FOR near-by trade, also Western and south-west; must be energetic and control their own trade.
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—IN A SMALL private family, where the lady is in delicate health, a Protestant woman as housekeeper; must be capable of managing servants and willing to do some sewing; unexceptionable City reference required. Address C. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSONS, OF both sexes, who have some education, to learn to write on the type writer; it is easily learned in a short time; and expert writers can obtain good paying situations. Apply to Mr. CRANDALL, at office of Type Writer, No. 707 Broadway.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO LEARN and engage in telegraph operating business; permanent employment and good salary when qualified. TELEGRAPH INSTRUCTION COMPANY, corner 8th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS SECOND waiter or footman; best references required. Apply at No. 14 West 23d st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST WITH the chamber-work. Apply at No. 18 West 38th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, A LADY'S OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH, BLACK CHAIN AND LOCKET ATTACHED.

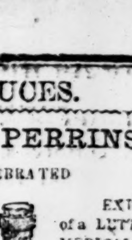
The finder will receive above reward by returning it to No. 90 East 10th st.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY evening, an ENAMEL CHATELAINE, with gold chain and ivory fan attached. Any one returning it to No. 20 West 50th st. will be suitably rewarded.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED



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Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; opens Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 97 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN,
CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS,
DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-law6m*

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF
IMPORTER'S STOCK OF RICH AND ELEGANT PARIS FANCY GOODS
just landed and specially adapted for holiday presents, comprising
REAL BRONZES, MARBLE, AND GILT CLOCKS,
ARTISTIC BRONZES, NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS,
in Groups, Statuettes, Game Pieces, Vases, candlesticks, &c.
DRESSING CASES and TRAVELING BAGS IN RUSSIA LEATHER.
Handkerchief, Glove, Odeur and Cigar Cases.
SUPERB DECORATED VASES,
entirely new styles, some very large,
ALSO,
REAL BOHEMIAN AND CRYSTAL GLASSWARE,
In punch, dinner, and dessert sets.
Elegant Card Tables, Jardinieres, &c.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 11, 13, and 14, at 8 o'clock,
At the new and spacious store,
No. 956 BROADWAY,
East side, one door south of 23d st., diagonally opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STOCK, LEASE, AND GOOD WILL OF A millinery and fancy goods store on one of the best blocks on Broadway, above Union square; nothing the matter with the business; old age reason of selling; no agents. Address A GOOD CHANCE, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, TO take half interest in the manufacture of pickles, sauces, &c., already established; one who understands the business preferred. Address PICKLES, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

RETAIL DRUG STORE FOR SALE—HANDsomely furnished, thoroughly stocked, and doing a large prescription and family trade. For particulars and terms, call upon or address WM. A. BREWER, drug broker, No. 67 Liberty st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANN & CO.'S, OF PARIS.

Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., exposition of Winter Millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Panset, by "La France."

FURNITURE.

MARBLE-TOP TABLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A few elegant solid walnut marble-top tables at half price at the Misfit Carpet Store, No. 112 Fulton st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PERSONS against negotiating my check, No. 1,432, drawn for four hundred and sixty-three dollars to bearer, as the same was fraudulently obtained, and payment has been stopped.
WM. BROOKFIELD.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at —

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

REMOVAL.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 14, THE OFFICES of the White Star Line will be transferred to No. 37 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.......WED., Dec. 15 | CHINA.......WED., Dec. 29
*RUSSIA.......WED., Dec. 22 | PARTHIA.......WED., Jan. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, Jan. 15, at 3 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.......$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.......Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, Dec. 9, 1:30 P. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA.......Thursday, Jan. 13

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.......Saturday, Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre.......Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.......SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA.......SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows.

DAKOTA.......Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.......Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.......Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.......Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.......Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.......Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65 gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.......SATURDAY.......DEC. 11
SOUTH CAROLINA.......WEDNESDAY.......DEC. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI:
ANDES.......Dec. 4
FOR KINGSTON, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.......Dec. 8.
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL.......Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. Daniels, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.......Dec. 15, noon
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING.......Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship.......Monday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO.......Dec. 18 | HINDOO.......Jan. 15
COLOMBO.......Jan. 1 | NAVARINO.......Jan. 29

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., [illegible] st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.......Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND.......Dec. 25
ODER.......Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER.......Wed., Jan. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......$100 gold
Second cabin.......60 gold
Steerage.......30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.......22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.......20 00
First-class to Albany.......22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Thursday, Dec. 16
CITY OF MEXICO.......Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......Thursday, Dec. 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.......Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA.......Tuesday, Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.......TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY.......THURSDAY, Dec. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:20 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

"BONNET" CACHEMIRE PARFAIT BLACK SILKS,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

A. T. Stewart & Co's

BEST RETAIL TRADE, EXCELLING ALL OTHER MAKES FOR

BRILLIANCY,
DURABILITY,
and CHEAPNESS.

JUST OPENED.

1,000 pieces LYONS BLACK SILKS;
PRICE, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 PER YARD;
GOOD VALUE AT $2, $2 25, and $2 50 PER YARD.
1,000 pieces COLORED FAILLE SILKS,
HEAVY AND WIDE, PRICES, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 50 PER YARD;
GOOD VALUE FOR $2, $2 25, and $3 50 PER YARD.

The above, in addition to their present stock of LIGHT COLORED SILKS, suitable for EVENING and DINNER DRESSES, will make the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST IMPORTANT ASSORTMENT to be found in the City.

Please Call, Examine, and Compare.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY!

WATER-PROOF
DOUBLE CORK SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE, at PRICES TWENTY PER CENT. LESS than charged elsewhere.
ALSO,
DRESS AND EVENING BOOTS in BLACK SATIN and BRONZE KID, equally low.
LIGHT AND WARM OVERSHOES
in great variety, made expressly for our trade.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and all other persons interested, that on the 7th day of December, 1875, a petition was duly filed in said court by William B. Parkinson, Assignee of said bankrupt, for leave to sell certain claims due and owing from different parties to the estate of said bankrupt which he had been unable to collect, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before John Fitch, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at which time and place all the creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the court aforesaid granting the prayer of said petition.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of said District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the twenty-first day of December, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account and report as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated New York, December 9, 1875. THOMAS B. WHITNEY, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE sixth day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FRANK SCHUMANN, copartners, composing the firm of Jagel & Schumann, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FREDERICK W. KROETER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Julius M. Jagel and Frederick W. Kroeter, heretofore carrying on business as J. M. Jagel & Co., of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Julius M. Jagel, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1875, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES G. WILSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD L. FELT, trading under firm name of WILLARD FELT & Co., New-York, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of Willard L. Felt, bankrupt, will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., of that day, for the purposes named in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI. Bankruptcy.—Dated New-York, December 8, 1875.
WILLIAM I. MARTIN, Assignee,
Nos. 115 and 117 William street, New-York.
Post Office box No. 3,160.

BANKRUPT SALE OF LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. HATHAWAY and JAMES C. KERR, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at No. 8 Howard street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large stock of fine dress trimmings, fringes, buttons, yak laces, cotton, silks, worsteds, braids, &c., lately the stock of said bankrupts, together with a safe and all the fixtures and furniture. For further information please apply to the undersigned.
JOHN H. PLATT Assignee,
Nov. 26, 1875. No. 40 Wall street.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
13 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,788	6,810
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,066	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,

Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS

AND

8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds,

For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
Nos. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE second class will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $30,000 ON FIRST MORTgage of improved real estate in New-York City, worth more than double the amount. A reasonable fee for searching title and disbursements will be paid, but no commissions. Address S. I., Box No. 150 *Times* office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four classrooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
E. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.
Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEERS,
FOURTH DISTRICT,
No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1875.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—SEALED PROposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876, for furnishing the material complete of the iron superstructure light-house on Ship John Shoal, Delaware Bay.

Drawings and specifications can be had on application at this office.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Ship John Light-house," and conform in all respects to the requirements of law and regulations, and the right to reject all bids is reserved.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. F. REYNOLDS,
Engineer Fourth Light-house District.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the chapel as above-named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
J. F. WYCKOFF,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE UNION PREACHING SERVICES IN connection with the up-town noon prayer-meeting, will be continued during the present week in Dr. Tyng's Church, Madison av. and 42d st., every evening (except Saturday,) at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Anderson will preach to-night.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ROOMS TO RENT.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, with private table, No. 31 West 16th st.; these rooms are about to be vacated, the family of the present occupant going to Europe. He can heartily recommend them to any one desiring a delightful home and superior accommodations. Address B. D. S., Post Office Box No. 4,002, or on the premises.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—Second floor, front en suite or single; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms, third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished second floor; southern exposure. Also, a large room and hall-room on fourth floor, with board; references.

MURRAY HILL.

At No. 13 Park av., between 34th and 35th sts., a neatly furnished and very pleasant front room, to let with board: references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—REDUCED PRICES; second floor large and hall rooms, en suite or singly; single room, with board; house unexceptionable; references.

A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY ROOM, near 4th av. and 22d st., to rent, with board, to one gentleman, with fire, $15; two, $18 per week. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—ELEgant suites of rooms on first, second, and third floors, handsomely furnished, with or without board. No. 211 West 34th st.

5TH AV., NO. 45, BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.

Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table. References exchanged.

OWNERS OF A NEATLY FURNISHED house desire a party to board; parties desiring reliable places with or without board.
E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 361 WEST 55TH ST.—A FURNISHED room to let, with board; very reasonable; near Elevated Railroad.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments, with private table, or to gentlemen with breakfast.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Nicely-furnished rooms to rent, with board, at reasonable terms.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FAMILY SUITE, four connecting rooms, entire first floor; also, rooms on third floor; strictly first-class board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, en suite or divided, with board.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

WITH ELEVATOR.

One elegant suite of apartments, with private table.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.

Desirable suite of rooms to let.
Also, hall rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 145 WEST 44TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE HALL ROOM, second floor; also double room, third floor, to let with board

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 47TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished front room, with alcove, to rent to one or two gentlemen, either with or without board.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, front, with board; also room on fourth floor, at Mrs. EATON'S, No. 14 5th av.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen. Reference.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A FRONT ROOM ON fourth floor, with board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; also single rooms. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

BOARD WANTED.

A WIDOW LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH pleasant furnished room with board, between 33d and 14th sts., west of 4th av.; terms not to exceed $60 a month, including fuel and gas; good references given and expected. Address Box No. 3,213 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS IN the genteel neighborhood No. 302 West 56th st., one door west of 8th av.; Elevated Road within one block of the house; four lines of cars near the door; can be seen between 10 and 12 in the day.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—HANDSOME LARGE back parlor, southern exposure, hot and cold water, and grate fire; highest references given. No. 48 West 15th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE OR two cheerful and nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; desirable location; terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms on upper floor, without board, for gentlemen; fair prices.

TO LET—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian; unfurnished; No. 29 East 28th st. Also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on first floor; also one room on second floor, for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET. References given and required.

ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A COMFORTABLE furnished room near Madison square; price not to exceed $5 per week. Address L. M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MORRISTOWN.—A HOME FOR INVALIDS, OR others, in a private family; use of carriage; open wood fires, besides furnace heat; ten minutes' walk from station. Address Post Office Box No. 15, Morristown, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW-York County.—JOHN PETRIE against JAMES G. BURCHELL, John H. Lutjen, George Griffith, Eliza Strong, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Andrew H. De Witt, and Edward H. Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 5, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers street, New York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on August 5, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n5-law6wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that NEHEMIAH SLEEPER, SAMUEL WELLS, and GEORGE W. ALDRICH, copartners, trading under the name, style, and title of SLEEPER, WELLS & ALDRICH, of the City of Burlington, State of New-Jersey, have made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within three months from the date hereof.—Dated Dec. 4, 1875, at Burlington, New-Jersey. GEORGE RIGG.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

EXTRA SEASON
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF

Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when will be presented, with entire new scenery, new costumes, increased chorus and orchestra, Richard Wagner's romantic opera, in three acts,

LOHENGRIN.

WACHTEL (first time in America) as......LOHENGRIN
Mme. Wagner..........as..........Elsa of Brabant
Mme. Clara Perl (her first appearance) as..........Ortrud
Mr. Fassbender..........as
Henry the Fowler, King of Germany
Mr. Guenzburger..........as....Frederick of Teramund
Mr. William Formes..........as..........The King's Herald
The four Pages by Miles. Goldberg, Küster, Beckmann, and Romanus.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
LOHENGRIN.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.

WACHTEL in his great rôle of..........MANRICO

Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock at box office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway. Scale of Prices—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3; admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats family circle, 50 cents extra.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

will be presented, with the same care and completeness of mise-en-scene that have characterized all former productions at this theatre, a comedy in four acts, adapted by Horace Wigan, Esq., (author of "A Conjugal Lesson," &c.,) entitled BOSOM FRIENDS.

The distribution of characters will include

MR. H. J. MONTAGUE..........as..........DOCTOR BLAND
MR. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........MR. YIELDING
MR. HARRY BECKETT..........as..........CAPT. DONOGHUE
MR. EDWARD ARNOTT..........as..........MR. UNION
(By courtesy of Messrs. Shook & Palmer.)
MR. C. A. STEVENSON..........as....FREDERICK FERVID
MR. W. HERBERT..........as..........MR. MEANLEY
MR. E. M. HOLLAND..........as..........MR. BORROWELL
MISS E. BLAISDELL..........as..........THEODORE
MISS ADA DYAS..........as..........MRS. UNION
MME. PONISI..........as..........MRS. MEANLEY
MISS GERALDINE MAYE..........as..........AMY

SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN FOR THE CONNIE SOOGAH NIGHTS, BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MEG MERRILES.

Engagement of the distinguished tragedienne, Mrs.

EMMA WALLER,

for THIS WEEK ONLY, who will give her startling impersonation of

MEG MERRILES,

in Terry's dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's thrilling romance of

GUY MANNERING.

The foremost impersonators of Irish peasant life, Mr. and Mrs.

BARNEY WILLIAMS,

will appear next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, in the grand drama the

CONNIE SOOGAH.

The tickets now ready.

PROCTOR

Will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on Astronomy at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:
Dec. 13, 17, 21, and Jan. 5 and 7,
WITH STEREOPTICON ILLUSTRATIONS.

Reserved seats for the course only; price $3.
Tickets for single lecture, 75 cents.
Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY and 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, Dec. 6, and every Evening and Matinees.
Miss JULIA MATHEWS, Miss MILLIE COOK,
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, Mr. CHARLES WHITE,
And the entire Company of Star Artists in a new bill.
First time of the Ethiopian sketch, entitled
ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS.
Barney and Rickey's new sketch,
MIKE, THE DRUMMER BOY.
And the beautiful musical farce, entitled
THE DEAD SHOT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
MR. G. F. ROWE
AS
WILKINS MICAWBER.
MONDAY, Dec. 13,
ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 8 O'CLOCK,
HON. W. S. ANDREWS
on
DIALECT, WIT, AND HUMOR.

TICKETS..........50 cents
Mr. BIALLA will preside at the organ.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.
BEAUTIES OF NATURE. | PLEASURES OF ART.

Evenings, 8 o'clock. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock. No parallel in the history of New-York. Most delightful, tasteful combination of beautiful women, gorgeous ballets, charming tableaus, funny farces, wondrous specialties, and voluptuous varieties. Mlle. Emocien, the aerial wonder of the world. Montague, Arlington, Forrester, Keen, and Crayton.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
FIRST } THE NEW CENTENNIAL.
WEEK OF } THE NEW CENTENNIAL.
LIFE UP TOWN, TALENT ON A BUST, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2.

LECTURES.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.

La deuxième conférence sera donnée au local Young Men's Christian Association, le SAMEDI, 11 Décembre, à midi. Sujet—"George Sand." Elle sera suivie d'une leçon démontrant le système d'enseignement appliqué dans les causeries avec mes élèves.

On peut se procurer les billets chez F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place, et à la porte de la salle.
L. SAUVEUR.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES

For the people, in the great hall, at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Dec. 11. The lecture will be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., on THE MEMORY, being the third of a series of four lectures on the "Human Mind." Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S LECTURES.

Dec. 10.—Demonology (with pictures of Satan,) &c.
Dec. 11.—St. George and the Dragon; or ancient fable and English folklore (illustrated.)
Dec. 12.—Oriental Religions; their origin and present condition (with diagram.)
MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av. 8 P. M. 50 cts.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1876, to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and Boston stockholders at the office of the company, No. 44 Equitable Building.

The stock books will be closed Dec. 20, and reopened Jan. 3. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1875.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 18, 1875, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1876.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of January next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. will be paid at this office on and after the 10th day of December next, to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, both days inclusive. WM. H. WOOD, Jr., Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share, payable on the 4th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th day of December to the 4th day of January next.
By order of the board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

FINE ARTS.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,

ABUNDANTIA.

At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New Designs from $12 upward; fine monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turned for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11,
FOURTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES

SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S
New THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.

FAREWELL NIGHTS.
THIS FRIDAY LAST NIGHT BUT SIX
of the
MIGHTY DOLLAR
and
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Seize the golden hours ere they fly,
Laughter holding both her sides.

TO-NIGHT,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
the genius of mirth, takes his
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT
this season. Box book now open.

SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE.

MONDAY, 13TH, THE 100TH NIGHT.

SPECIAL.
"—— Uno avulso
Non deficit avulso."

ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
after careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama,
CRUCIBLE.
ACT I.—INGREDIENTS.
ACT II.—FUSING.
ACT III.—WHITE HEAT.
ACT IV.—METAL.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT, DEC. 11, 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, DEC. 10, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMAN, Conductor.

Symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne"..........Spohr
Concerto for the Violin..........Mendelssohn
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE.
Overture, "Genoveva"..........Schumann
Ciaconna, Violin Solo..........Bach
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE.
Poéme Symphonique, "Les Préludes..........Liszt

Tickets for Concert, with reserved seats, $2.
Tickets for General Rehearsal, with reserved seats, $1. To be had at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Martens Brothers', No. 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fechter as Armand Duval.

To-night, To-morrow Matinee, and Monday night,
FECHTER (in his original character) ARMAND DUVAL,
in Alexandre Dumas' world-renowned Comedy,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS (CAMILLE.)
Mlle. JULIETTE CLARENCE as Marguerite Gauthier.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, BENEFIT OF Mlle. CLARENCE.
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME, (first time here.)
TO-MORROW MATINEE, FECHTER as Armand Duval,

FECHTER MATINEE. LYCEUM THEATRE.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 1:30 only Matinée of
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (CAMILLE.)
ONLY MATINEE OF FECHTER as ARMAND DUVAL.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SATURDAY NIGHTS.

Special performances every SATURDAY NIGHT.
TO-MORROW, Dec. 11, benefit of JULIETTE CLARENCE.
First time in America—La Maitresse Legitime. Comedy, in 4 acts, by Davyl, performed in Paris 200 nights.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LAST NIGHTS of OUR BOYS. Seventh and last week of Byron's great London comedy, OUR BOYS. Declared by press and public to be without exception the most perfect performance on the New-York stage.

Production of PIQUE! Last matinée SATURDAY, at 1:30, of OUR BOYS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 14,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
By the author of "Divorce," "Bonanza," "Under the Gaslight." *** Box sheet now ready.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, AT 2,
GRAND MATINEE BY THE RENOWNED
GERMAN MILITARY BAND,
expressly selected from the best bands in Germany to compete for the grand prize at the
☞ 1876 CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. 1876 ☜
Director..........Herr F. GAST
GRAND SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
☞ ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. ☜
Reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be obtained at Steinway Hall, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

(Late Darling's Opera-house.)
C. J. SMITH..........Manager.
GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, DEC. 13.

The opening play, entitled THE FLATTERER, will be one of the most brilliant and sparkling comedies ever put upon the American stage.

The company is the strongest and most evenly balanced in the country. The scenery, the most elegant ever put upon the New-York stage. The orchestra, the fullest and best in the City.

Box-office now open for the sale of seats.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR

in aid of the
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
is now open at
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.
GILMORE'S BAND in attendance.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
Increased attractions EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 o'clock.
FOY SISTERS, J. W. McANDREWS, FRENCH TWIN SISTERS, ELLA SHELDON, BOBBY and ALICE DAILY.
LOTS OF FUN. NO VULGARITY.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

THE CHRISTOL-BAUER MATCH
FOR $1,000.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
General Admission..........One Dollar
Family Circle..........Fifty Cents
Reserved seats and boxes at Box Office after 9 A. M. Friday.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.
COLOSSEUM.
and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinee, Ald. GUS WILLIAMS, SAM DEVERE, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMPANY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

OCCULT PHENOMENON.—A PIANO-FORTE moves, showing intelligence and power, demonstrating immortality, through Mrs. M. I. C. YOUNGS. Public demonstrations FRIDAY, SUNDAY, and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 8 o'clock. No. 131 4th av., near 13th st.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NO. 128 West 14th st., New-York.—Open DAILY, Sundays excepted, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

DANCING.

DOUBLE GLIDE

The New Dance.

Full description just published by ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 212 5th av. Copy sent by mail for 25 cents.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

C. T. HOOPER,

NO. 76 NASSAU ST., NEAR JOHN ST.

WORKS OF ART FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE ENGRAVINGS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.
Received as soon as published.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

Also every variety of GOLD, PEARL, and CELLULOID PENCILS and PEN-HOLDERS, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden lane, New-York.

THE SHENANDOAH'S CAREER

NOT AFRAID OF THE PRIVATEER.

THE CASE OF THE BARK RICHMOND—AN INSTANCE WHERE VIRTUE WAS ITS OWN REWARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, in the case of William Philips vs. The United States, the opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Jewell as follows:

This is a claim made by the owners of the bark Richmond for compensation for the use of the said vessel and damage for consequent loss of the "catch" of the same. It appears that the bark Richmond was, in the month of June, 1865, in the Northern Pacific Ocean, near Behring Straits, pursuing the whaling business. The Confederate cruiser Shenandoah had captured a large number of whalers, and among them the bark General Pike. The others had been burned and the General Pike spared, and the officers and crews of the other vessels to the number of 252 placed on board of her for conveyance to the nearest port which they might be able to reach. The last of these captures was on the 28th day of June. On the 1st day of July the Captain of the Richmond felt himself compelled to take on board of his own vessel a portion of the officers and men from the General Pike under circumstances fully detailed by him in a statement annexed to the petition, which is as follows:

We left Honolulu in the bark Richmond, bound on a whaling cruise to the Arctic Ocean. While in the prosecution of such, on our arrival in the vicinity of Behring Straits, we came up with a whale-ship on fire; not knowing the cause of it, I began saving such articles as I could from the wreck. As she had drifted into the ice, and her mast falling over the side, I found I could save many articles valuable for the use of my own bark, and as the wind was against me I was not losing much time by so doing. While doing this a ship came to me with all sail set, steering to the southward, hailing me as he passed by, and telling me there was a pirate close at hand, at the same time advising me to flee as he was doing, for, probably, all that remained would be destroyed. But on due consideration I determined not to leave, for I would as quickly lose the ship as to go without oil. I came to the conclusion I would await a southerly storm, or foggy spell usual at such times of the year, and take advantage of the opportunity and get through the Straits in spite of the Shenandoah, as it proved to be. My experience in those waters would enable me to do this. While waiting for a favorable opportunity so do this we saw a sail in the north coming toward us. A few hours after the wind died away, and a boat was lowered from her and came in pursuit of us. Coming alongside I was surprised to see so many faces of shipmasters. They had been taken by the Shenandoah and put on board the General Pike. They stated they were crowded and suffering from want of room, &c. They all joined in begging me for the sake of humanity to relieve them. I went on board of the General Pike to see for myself, and found they had not misrepresented the matter. I next returned to my own vessel, consulted with my officers, and came to the conclusion we ought to relieve them. I then told the shipmasters and prisoners that if they still insisted on my taking a portion of them, and would give me the same in writing, with their signatures, which was agreed to and signed by all the shipmasters, I dare not do otherwise; under such conditions I had to submit. They put on board of me fifty-two men, and with these I sailed for Honolulu, thereby losing my season.

(Signed,) W. P. WEEKS, Master.

The statement of the masters was as follows:

AT SEA, July 1, 1865.

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that our ships were burned by the pirate Shenandoah, and we were placed, with our crews, on board the bark General Pike, (252 men, all told,) and being afraid of sickness, on account of the crowded state of the ship, we requested Capt. Weeks, of the bark Richmond, to take some of our men, which he kindly consented to do out of humanity's sake.

(Signed) O. G. Robinson, Captain bark Gypsey; Huson Winslow, Captain bark Isabella; William H. Phillips, bark Catharine; F. S. Redfield, brig Susan Abigail; James M. Clark, bark Nimrod; P. H. Cooley, bark William C. Nye; William Benjamin, ship General Williams; Hebron M. Crowell, bark General Pike.

The conduct of the master of the Richmond, as shown in this statement, in refusing to flee from the Shenandoah, saying he would "as quick lose the ship as to go without oil," supporting his declaration by his action in remaining, and in finally yielding to the considerations of humanity what he would not yield to fear is worthy of the highest praise. His desire of making a cargo of oil was greater than his fear of capture by the Shenandoah. What fear could not constrain him to do, feelings of humanity did. After a careful examination of the necessity he voluntarily abandoned his own adventure to save the lives of the officers and men put in peril upon the overcrowded General Pike. Nothing more honorable or praiseworthy has been shown in all our hearings. Can the court make compensation for the loss thereby incurred? We are compelled to say that under no view of the act of Congress creating this court can we find authority so to do. The claims admissible before us must be such as directly result from damage caused by the so-called insurgent cruisers. In two cases heretofore considered by us where the vessels were captured by the Alabama and the crews of other vessels put on board for transportation to a port of discharge, we have awarded compensation for such compulsory service. But both these vessels had been actually captured. Here there was no capture. The petition must be dismissed.

Awards were then made as follows: Case No. 692, to Daniel McFarland, $954 50; case No. 703, to Reuben W. Robes, et al., $2,812 90; case No. 958, to Catherine Salsbury, Administratrix, $2,346; case No. 730, to Winslow Blanchard and C. C. Blanchard, $5,731 97; case No. 731, Alfred Tirrell et al., $5,899 49; Erastus M. Nash et al., $4,949 79; No. 744, John H. Auden, $2,605 30; No. 1,235, William H. Barney, case dismissed; No. 741, Franklin Classon et al., Administrators, $1,875; No. 742, Seth Whitmore, $1,250; No. 761, William Conroy, $625; No. 762, Lemuel Whitmore, $1,250; No. 1,145, Chalmer S. Dowes, $2,424 50.

On motion of Alexander Porter Morse, John R. Selden was admitted to practice.

The following cases were presented to the court upon the evidence and oral arguments of counsel on the regular second call: Case No. 745, Wales B. Wentworth vs. the United States, Payson E. Tucker, for claimants, and John A. J. Creswell, for the United States; No. 811, John Y. Hallock vs. the United States, William H. Waring, for claimant, and John A. J. Creswell for the United States; No. 1,035, William H. Barns et al. vs. the United States, claim for the ship General Williams, outfits, &c., destroyed by the Shenandoah, June 25, 1865, Augustus Brandegee, New-London, Conn., for claimants, Frank W. Hackett, for the United States.

Adjourned.

AS CAPT. WADDELL TELLS IT.

HER RAID AMONG THE WHALERS—A STORY OF PIRACY ON A GRAND SCALE—WHY CAPT. WADDELL CANNOT GO TO HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.

The fact has been mentioned by telegraph that Capt. James J. Waddell, formerly of the rebel pirate Shenandoah, did not take the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessel, the City of San Francisco, to Honolulu and Australia, for fear that he might be arrested and tried at Honolulu for the destruction of a Hawaiian vessel in 1865. The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 2d inst. gives the following particulars:

"The ex-Attorney General of the Hawaiian Government and a well-known lawyer of this city were consulted by the company, and advised not to permit Capt. Waddell to take command of the vessel on this trip. The first intimation that Capt. Waddell would be arrested at the Sandwich Islands reached this city through the Sydney agent of the company, who stopped at Honolulu. In March, 1865, the closing year of the war, Capt. Waddell with the Shenandoah, while on his mission to destroy the commerce of the Northern States, cruised around the Island of Punipette, in the North Pacific Ocean. This island is inhabited by five different tribes of semi-savages, and each tribe has a King. In April the Shenandoah entered the harbor, and, as a ruse, hoisted the American flag. Four vessels lay at anchor close by, and they at once flew the same colors from the gaff. Capt. Waddell lowered his false colors and raised the flag of the Southern Confederacy instead, and then opened fire on the four whalers, destroying them. It transpired later that three of the vessels were owned in New-Bedford, Mass., and the other, the bark Harvest, was the property of subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Capt. Waddell was anxiously looked for both by the United States Government and that of the Hawaiian Islands. When the rebellion was over he was in England, and Secretary Seward proclaimed to the British Government that Waddell was a pirate and should be treated as such. The Captain asked for a trial before an English jury, but this was not granted. An investigation was, however, had by the proper officials, and Waddell was exonerated. He claimed, then, as he does now, that his manner of entering the harbor of Punipette was fair in war, and that if the Harvest had shown her true colors she would have been spared. He said that he exceedingly regretted the destruction of the vessel, and believed that if its chief officer had been aboard instead of in a frolic on the island the flag of the Hawaiian Government would have been hoisted. It seems that it was the bark's mate that ordered the flying of the American flag, and Capt. Waddell is firm in his belief that he acted according to the wishes of his superior officers in firing upon the ship.

When a *Chronicle* reporter called upon Capt. Waddell yesterday, in relation to this matter, he courteously sketched his career in that famous Confederate cruiser substantially as follows:

The Shenandoah was a wooden steamer of about one thousand tons burden, built in Glasgow in 1863, and known as the Sea King. Capt. Waddell, after the failure of the attempt to get the Laird ships to sea, had been instructed by his Government to purchase a vessel for a cruiser, and to proceed in her to the Pacific Ocean and raid on the American whaling fleet. He had difficulty in finding a suitable vessel that was available, but after repeated efforts, extending through an entire year, in the Fall of 1864 he found the Sea King. September of that year she cleared from London with a cargo of coal for Bombay. On the same day a small steamer, the Laurel, fitted out as a blockade-runner, loaded with armament, stores, &c., and carrying a number of Confederate officers, including Capt. Waddell and some extra seamen, cleared from Liverpool for Nassau. The Laurel sailed directly for the Island of Madeira, where she awaited the Sea King. When the latter was seen in the offing the Laurel ran out to her, and there on the broad ocean the purchase and sale was consummated, the Confederate flag hoisted over the Sea King, her name changed to the Shenandoah, and she was proclaimed a vessel of the Navy of the Confederate States of America. Capt. Waddell assumed command with a full staff of officers and a crew consisting of but nine men and a boy. The armament, consisting of six guns, with the necessary ammunition and stores, were transferred from the Laurel, the old crew were landed at Madeira, and the cruiser, thus scantily manned, started on her career. Under the guidance of Maury's chart, a quiet spot in the ocean was found, where the vessel lay as still as if at anchor in San Francisco harbor, where all necessary alterations were made, the armament placed in position, the crew drilled, and other necessary preparations made for the warlike mission upon which she had entered.

Capt. Waddell says that at this time his working force was so small that he was unable to set his top-sails. But his officers turned in and helped as ordinary seamen, and with their aid the ship was worked until necessary recruits could be obtained. For this purpose he opened a recruiting office on the high sea, and whenever he fell in with a vessel sought volunteers from her, though carefully avoiding coercion or anything approaching impressment. The first prize he made was the brig Alina, of Boston, bound from London to Buenos Ayres with railroad iron. Her Captain protested against her capture, and made oath that the war was ended and peace had been declared. After he had made and sworn to this statement, Capt. Waddell, who had sailed from Liverpool ten days later than the Alina from London, produced Liverpool papers to show the falsity of the Captain's statement. He then scuttled and sunk the prize. The Captain of the Alina, when his falsehood was exposed, merely replied that he did not consider it wrong to tell a lie to save his property. The Shenandoah got some recruits from the crew of the Alina. Subsequently she fell in with a clipper ship freighted with Cardiff coal. This vessel she bonded, and sent the rest of the Alina's crew to port in her. For four months the Shenandoah cruised in the Atlantic, preying on any American vessels she could find, and then doubled the Cape of Good Hope and sailed for Melbourne for repairs. Up to this time she had made in all seven captures, and from these had recruited her crew by voluntary enlistments to forty-eight men. She reached Melbourne in January, 1865, and was admitted to the harbor, where she remained nineteen days repairing machinery and laying in coal and supplies. This was the first harbor she had entered since her transfer in September off the island of Madeira, and the first opportunity that had presented itself for putting the vessel in perfect trim. When this was effected she sailed at once on the mission for which she was originally intended—the destruction of the American whaling fleet in the Pacific Ocean.

The stoppage at Melbourne, however, had afforded opportunity to those interested to notify the whalers of her presence, and the South Pacific was quickly cleared of all such craft. After cruising all over the South Pacific and finding no prey, Capt. Waddell headed north and followed the fleet to the Arctic Ocean. He overhauled them in the high latitudes in May, 1865, and began his work of destruction among them. During the months of May, June, and July he followed this disagreeable duty, pursuing the whalers as far as 67° north latitude, capturing and destroying in all twenty-eight of them. At one time he caught thirteen together and destroyed them all. Several of the whalers he bonded and provisioned, sending them to port with the prisoners captured and paroled from the vessels destroyed. Capt. Waddell asserts that in nearly every instance the officers of these vessels claimed that the war was ended; but as they could not prove the fact, and professed to have no later tidings than he had, he could not rely upon their assertions. He justifies his want of confidence in their assertions by referring to the affidavit of the master of the brig Alina, and further claims that it would have been treasonable in him to spare them simply on their naked assertions.

After the destruction of the whalers the Shenandoah returned southward, and when off San Francisco, on the 2d of August, 1865, she fell in with the British bark Baracota, from whose master Waddell received the first authentic news of the fall of the Confederacy. He at once shaped his course for Liverpool, via Cape Horn, where he surrendered his ship to the British Government. Capt. Waddell says the Shenandoah was at sea under his command fourteen months, during all of which time she was in but the one port of Melbourne, and there but once. For a continuous period of eight months her anchors remained undisturbed at her bows, their lashings not even being removed. This, he claims, is the longest continuous cruising on record. During this time she sailed 58,000 statute miles and visited every ocean on the globe except the Antarctic. She is the only ship, the Captain boasts, that carried the Confederate flag around the world. He mentions with pride and manifest pleasure that throughout this protracted cruise, and notwithstanding the number of vessels he captured and destroyed, not a single life, friendly or hostile, was lost. He expressed regret for the property he felt it his duty to destroy, and says it always cost him pain to scuttle or burn a ship, even though it belonged to an enemy. From the time he left Liverpool in the Laurel until he returned and surrendered the Shenandoah he received no communication of any nature from the Confederate Government, nor even from his own family or friends, nor did any of his officers. When he surrendered the ship was in perfect trim, and as neat as when first leaving port. Her tidy and shipshape appearance attracted the most favorable comments of the English press."

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

A CAPTAIN AND A PATROLMAN ON TRIAL—THEY ARE ACCUSED OF UNBECOMING CONDUCT.

Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker, and Voorhis were engaged yesterday in investigating complaints of unbecoming conduct, preferred by Mr. Abraham Levy, of No. 16 West Fifteenth street, against Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Patrolman Edward Shalvey, of his command. The complaint against the patrolman set forth that he refused to allow Mr. Levy, who is a member of the American Institute, to pass into the fair at the Rink on the evening of Oct. 9, and that he unlawfully ejected him from the building. From the testimony it appears that Mr. Levy had some disagreement with the managers of the fair, and on the evening in question, when he presented himself at the door, he refused to show his member's ticket to the doorkeeper, and the latter refused to admit him. Mr. Levy brushed past the doorkeeper, who called upon the patrolman who was on duty at the entrance to put him out, which the officer did in a very gentlemanly manner, offering no violence to Mr. Levy nor treating him in any way roughly. The charge against Capt. Mount was that when Mr. Levy reported the conduct of the officer to him he informed the complainant that the policeman had acted properly and had done his duty. A large number of witnesses were summoned and several hours were spent in examining them, and at the conclusion of the testimony the case was referred to the board for consideration.

MONCURE D. CONWAY'S LECTURES.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway is announced to deliver a series of three lectures at the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on this, to-morrow, and Sunday evenings, on "Demonology," "George and the Dragon," and "Asiatic Religions." The lecture on Friday night, on "Demonology," is the embodiment of a series of four lectures, which Mr. Conway has delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain and more recently during his trip in this country in every large open house in the West. The lectures were heard with great satisfaction by his audiences, exciting particular attention in Cincinnati, where they aroused a very animated discussion on the part of press and pulpit, and elicited unqualified praise from the leading public journals. The lecture is illustrated with pictures of the most celebrated demons and devils of the world, in the forms in which they were conceived by the races among which they arose. The second lecture, on "George and the Dragon," is also illustrated by Hydra and Chimera, from ancient coins; and the third lecture, on "Asiatic Religions," has a diagram of the origin and growth of the various religious creeds and superstitions.

STOLEN TRUNKS RECOVERED.

On Nov. 13 two trunks, containing wearing apparel, &c., valued at $400, were stolen from Pier No. 9 North River, by some unknown thieves. Messrs. Baker & Williams, of No. 210 Washington street, in whose charge the trunks had been placed, advertised the loss of the trunks and offered a reward for their recovery. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Casey, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 92 West Third street, noticed the advertisement, and as she had at her house two trunks which had been left there by a man who had boarded with her, gave information to Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The trunks were taken to the station-house, and were identified as those which had been stolen from the pier as stated above. One of the trunks belongs to John A. Waydell of New-Orleans, and the owner of the other, which is marked "V. T.," is unknown.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo, is at the Brevoort House.

Postmaster J. W. Knowlton, of Bridgeport, is at the Hoffman House.

Gov. John L. Beveridge, of Illinois, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia; ex-Gov. Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Hon. James W. Husted, of Peekskill, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca; Joseph Warren, of the Buffalo *Courier*, and F. Gonzales Errasuris, of the Chilian Legation at Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; ex-Congressman J. M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FIRE AT THE FIVE POINTS.

TWO LARGE BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND SEVERAL OTHERS DAMAGED—ESTIMATED LOSS $300,000—THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND THE FIVE POINTS MISSION IN DANGER.

That portion of the Sixth Ward known as the "Five Points" was the scene yesterday morning of an extensive fire, involving the destruction of two large buildings and their contents. The buildings destroyed were situated on Mission place, immediately facing the open square where Worth and Park streets intersect Baxter street. The fire was discovered a few minutes after 5 o'clock yesterday morning by Patrolman Barry, of the Sixth Precinct, and when first seen by him was burning in the hallway of the double building Nos. 3 and 4 Mission place, corner of Worth street. The officer hastened to the nearest alarm box and sent out the alarm to the Fire Department. The steamers of the Second Battalion responded promptly. When the doors of the building were forced open it was found that the flames had spread with such rapidity as to entirely envelop the first floor of the building and were ascending through the elevator shaft to the upper floors. As the whole building and the adjoining edifice were filled with materials of a highly inflammable nature, the battalion commander, finding that the force on the ground was not sufficient to cope with the fast increasing flames, telegraphed a second alarm at 5:15 A. M., and three additional steamers and a hook and ladder truck responded. Chief Engineer Bates then arrived and assumed command. Despite the well-directed efforts of the firemen, however, the fire gained headway and assumed such alarming proportions that at 5:27 A. M. a third alarm was sent out, bringing to the scene a reinforcement of steamers and firemen. By this time the fire had extended to the five-story building Nos. 1 and 2 Mission place. The flames rushed out of the numerous windows in great volumes, and the heat from the burning buildings was so intense that the firemen were driven back and could not approach nearer than 200 feet to the objective point of the fire, and even at that distance the pipemen were compelled to shelter themselves behind barricades hastily constructed from doors and shutters from the adjoining buildings. It was also found necessary to keep one stream of water playing upon the lines of hose stretched along the open space in front of the burning buildings. Finding that it was beyond human efforts to save the buildings on Mission place, Chief Bates turned the attention of the force to the surrounding structures, which were seriously threatened. On the south side of Park street is situated the Five Points Mission, a brick building five stories in height, and it was found necessary to keep a powerful stream of water playing on the front of this building to prevent its destruction. On the north side of Worth street is situated the Five Points House of Industry, which is a huge brick structure, six stories in height, and surmounted by an addition in the shape of a Mansard roof. The tower surmounting the roof of this building took fire several times, as did also the roof of the mission-house, but the flames were quickly extinguished before much damage had been done. The rear portions of several small buildings on Park street also took fire, and it required constant watchfulness and unremitting energy on the part of the firemen to prevent the destruction of the entire block. It was after 8 o'clock before all danger was past. The flames were not completely extinguished until noon, by which time all but one of the steamers had returned to their quarters. Until late last night two streams of water were kept playing upon the smoldering ruins to prevent the heat from the *débris* penetrating through the walls of the adjoining buildings and setting fire to inflammable materials stored there. In the excitement and confusion Mrs. O'Connor, an invalid, eighty years of age, was entirely forgotten by her friends and relatives. Roundsman Curley, of the Sixth Precinct, on being informed that the unfortunate woman had been abandoned, entered the house and carried her down from the attic in his arms. When he emerged from the house with the aged woman he was greeted with loud cheers. When it was found that the House of Industry was threatened the inmates, consisting of 400 children and 100 grown persons, were removed. They were taken to the Italian school, in Leonard street, where they remained until the danger was past, when they returned to their former quarters. President Matsell and Inspector Dilks, of the First District, were present during the fire. The only accident reported occurred to Sergt. Gaynor, of the Sixth Precinct, who, while on duty at the fire, fell on the pavement and cut his face severely.

At noon yesterday the rear wall of the building Nos. 1 and 2 Mission place was still standing, and as it was in an unsafe condition it became necessary to throw it down, which was done by the members of Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 6. One of the aerial ladders in the possession of the department was brought into successful operation. The ladder was raised to nearly its full height, and one of the firemen ascending passed a heavy hawser around the projecting gable end of the wall. A large force of firemen then took hold of the other end of the hawser and pulled the wall down. Below will be found a list of the estimated losses and insurances as obtained yesterday:

Nos. 1 and 2 Mission place, a five-story iron-front building, was occupied by Donaldson Brothers, lithographers and chromo printers. Their loss on stock, machinery, &c., is estimated at $130,000, and they are insured for $85,000, chiefly in foreign companies. One of the losses incurred by Donaldson Brothers was the total destruction of 1,000,000 chromos which were being manufactured by them for Dundas Dick & Co. to be given away gratuitously on Jan. 1. They were all ready and to be delivered on the 10th inst. The building was owned by the Bailey estate; loss, $45,000; insured for $23,000. Nos. 3 and 4 Mission place, a building of the same construction, was occupied on the first floor by Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor, paper-dealer; loss on stock, &c., $25,000; insured for $20,000. The upper floors were occupied by Darrow & Son, book-binders; loss, $25,000; insured for $8,000. The building is owned by James Cummings; loss, $45,000; insured for $40,000.

Nos. 148 and 150 Worth street are occupied on the first floor by the New-York Newspaper Union; loss by water, $3,000; insured. The upper floors are occupied by H. S. Archer, book binder, and the printing office of Dun, Barlow & Co's. Mercantile Agency; loss estimated at $15,000; fully insured.

The losses on Park street are as follows: Nos. 58 and 60, occupied by George Debevoise, iron founder; loss, $4,000; insured for $4,000. Nos. 54 and 56, stable of Francis McParlan; damage, $1,000; no insurance. No. 53, dwelling of Thomas Wade; damage, $200; insured for $600. No 55, frame dwelling, occupied by three poor families; damage, $600; no insurance. No. 57, frame dwelling, owned and occupied by Bridget O'Connor; loss, $500; insured for $1,000. No. 59, occupied as a rag shop by James Clifford; loss, $1,000; insured for $3,500. No. 59½, occupied as a rag shop by James Shay; loss $350; insured for $1,000. The building of the House of Industry was damaged to the extent of $500; insured for $55,000. The Five Points Mission House, which, it will be remembered, was erected in 1853 on the site of the Old Brewery, was damaged to the extent of $2,000; fully insured. Nothing definite could be learned yesterday in relation to the origin of the fire. Fire Marshal Sheldon will make an investigation.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

The Grand Jury having found an indictment for perjury against James Sutton, President of the *Aldine* Publishing Company, Nos. 18 and 20 Vesey street, the accused was arrested yesterday by Detectives Field and O'Connor of the District Attorney's office, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Sutherland. Sutton is charged with perjury, in having sworn falsely in regard to the losses and damage sustained by the *Aldine* Company by a fire which occurred on their premises on the 24th of June last. In a sworn investigation into the circumstances connected with the fire, Sutton, as alleged, made certain statements under oath, which were subsequently found to be false, and for this offense he was indicted. The prisoner was brought before District Attorney Phelps, who held him in $10,000 to appear for trial. Franklin B. Seacor, of No. 135 East Fifteenth street, became bondsman in this sum, and Sutton was released.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Controller Green yesterday made public his statement of the amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1875; also, a comparative statement of the City debt as represented in stocks and bonds as of Dec. 31, 1874, and Nov. 30, 1875, together with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued in 1875, and also a statement of the City revenue and the sources thereof for November, 1875.

Following is a summary of the statement: Payments up to Oct. 30 from taxation, $31,820,508 95; issues of bonds for new works and improvements, $6,417,992 20; special and trust accounts, $19,921,616 66; total, $58,160,117 81; payments during November from taxation, $1,963,490 64; bonds for new works and improvements, $1,245,343 85; special and trust accounts, $5,516,230 86; total, $8,725,065 35; grand total to Nov. 30, $66,885,183 16. The payments for charitable institutions included in this statement up to Nov. 30, amount to $796,651 99; for museums of art and history, $243,729 72; for street improvements, $465,374 80; on account of indebtedness of Westchester County, annexed territory, $77,167 64. The comparative statement of the City debt in stocks and bonds as of Dec. 31, 1874, and Nov. 30, 1875, is as follows: Dec. 31, 1875, funded debt payable from taxation and sinking fund, $118,241,557 24; temporary debt, payable wholly or in part from assessments, $90,851,000; revenue bonds of 1871 and 1874, $271,200 76; total, $141,803,758; less sinking fund, $114,979,969 99. Nov. 30, 1875, funded debt, $118,452,357 24; temporary debt, $21,394,100; revenue bonds 1871, 1875, and 1876, $9,865,374 80; total, $149,712,991 77; less sinking fund, $122,004,445 46. There is in the City Treasury, cash, $3,655,703 67; sinking funds, $1,111,896 64; stocks and bonds issued for various purposes, $21,276,769 69; total, $26,044,300. The receipts for November were as follows: Taxes and assessments, $7,608,489 53; general fund, rents, licenses, &c., $820,888 15; loans on account of New-York City stock, $8,250,600; miscellaneous, $56,897 84; total, $16,736,875 52. The statement of sinking funds is: Redemption account, $841,552 63; interest account, $116,223 89; total, $957,776 52.

THE NEW WARDS ASK CROTON WATER

THE ANNEXED DISTRICTS IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN — STREET OBSTRUCTIONS—THE KING KALAKAUA BILLS.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday at 2 P. M., President Lewis being in the chair. After the reading of the minutes Alderman Morris offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the people in the newly-annexed territory, comprising the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, were asking for an additional supply of water; that the largest part of the district was in farms and unoccupied lands; that the Board of Aldermen had no information to guide them in regard to the introduction of water, and that in consequence the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized and directed to furnish to the Board of Aldermen plans of the entire district, showing the sizes of the pipes it is proposed to lay, the number of houses to be supplied, their distance apart, and the estimated cost of the work.

Alderman Purroy opposed the resolution, saying that he thought it unfair to the people of the annexed district. According to an act of the Legislature, passed more than two years ago, the Croton water could be supplied to this district, but preliminary action by the Board of Aldermen was necessary. The district had a population of over forty thousand, who were entirely without Croton water. This resolution was apparently intended to delay giving it to them. He hoped it would be made more general in its nature, so that it would be practicable to obtain the information asked for in a few days, and that no request would be made for information which it would take six months to obtain.

Alderman Morris disclaimed any intention to delay action, but, on the contrary, wished to facilitate it. From the maps now in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works the information could be had immediately. The importance of giving Croton water to the people in the two new wards was understood, but he did not believe in the policy of spending $30,000 or $40,000 to carry water to a single house, as would have to be done in many cases if the water-pipes were laid throughout the district.

Alderman Purroy offered an amendment, calling for such information as the Commissioner of Public Works could give on Thursday next. The motion as amended was carried.

Alderman Gross said that in consequence of serious and frequent complaints by citizens of harshness on the part of the authorities in the manner of compelling a removal of obstructions in the public streets, he would offer a resolution requesting the Mayor to instruct the proper officials to see that all such obstructions be removed, and that no further indulgence or privilege be given to any person which was not shared by all; and that the replacing of all old wooden awnings by canvas ones would be advisable. Referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman Seery offered a resolution providing that ten days' notice in writing be given before suit is commenced to compel the removal of street obstructions. Adopted.

Alderman Robinson offered a resolution asking the Mayor to suspend the law in relation to street stands so as to allow the free sale of Christmas greens and poultry until Jan. 1. Adopted.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay a main in Church and Greenwich streets, from Fulton to Battery place, similar to that now laid in Church street, with large hydrants as in the dry goods district; and to lay in Worth street, from Church and Canal, through Canal to Wooster, to Houston street, the same size pipes and hydrants as in the dry goods district.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution to authorize the Commissioner of Public Works to complete the Croton main in Fifth avenue, from Thirty-eighth street to Fifty-ninth street, so that the inhabitants of that locality could get their usual supply of water. He said that his attention had been called to the matter by an article in THE TIMES, and he knew that there was a necessity for the main to be completed.

The resolution was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the request of the Board of Trade to be allowed to use for meetings the Chamber in the City Hall formerly occupied by the Board of Aldermen, reported in favor of granting the request during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Public Works to whom was referred a petition of the United American Bricklayers' Association asking that work be furnished by the City made a report embodying a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the Departments of Public Works, Docks, Parks, and the Bureau of Street Cleaning, and the Department of Police be requested as soon as possible to give employment to as many mechanics and laborers in their respective departments as could be worked to advantage.

The Law Committee, to whom was referred the question of a renewal of the lease of the rooms occupied by the Corporation Counsel at No. 117 Nassau street at $9,000 a year, instead of $18,000 a year, which the City has been paying for several years, presented a majority and a minority report, the latter recommending that the rooms be taken on the new lease, and the former recommending that rooms be furnished to the Corporation Counsel in the City Hall. Both reports were received and ordered printed. The Law Committee also presented a report recommending the adoption of the ordinance prepared by Controller Green in relation to the issue of bonds for the stock of the East River Bridge. Alderman Purroy explained that the report was made under the advice of the Corporation Counsel that such action by the City was obligatory.

A minority report of the Committee on Printing and Advertising on the bill for the accommodation of King Kalakaua was presented by Alderman Power. It recommended the payment of $4,039 34, instead of $6,052 which the bill calls for. The majority report, which had been presented at a former meeting, and which recommended the payment of the whole bill, was also read, and both reports were ordered printed. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday at 2 P. M.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Few establishments which deal in dry goods are so attractive as that of Arnold, Constable & Co. There is an air of quiet and refinement about the place which suits well with the costly and elegant class of goods in which this well-known firm deals. At this season the long counters are more than ever frequented, notwithstanding the common cry of hard times, and special preparations have been made to meet the wants of customers, both in the character of the goods and the prices. In the way of Christmas and New Year's gifts for gentlemen, there is an extensive assortment of elegant smoking-jackets, dressing-gowns, cardigan jackets, French and English umbrellas with choice mountings, silk mufflers, and handkerchiefs; and in the general line of gentlemen's furnishing goods, scarlet and white cashmere, merino, and silk underwear, improved dress shirts, manufactured expressly by this house; collars and cuffs, gloves of every material that ever was used for hand coverings, such as buckskin, kid, worsted, cotton, silk, leather, beaver, and seal; and all kinds of novelties in neck-wear. Turning from the counters especially devoted to this class of goods, to those where ladies are fitted out, we come to the fur department. This is a large and choice one, to which nearly every fur-bearing animal from the Arctic Circle to the torrid regions beneath the equator has contributed something. Here are shown beautiful Russian sable-tail sets, seal, chinchilla, and mink sets, muffs of the silver fox and the silver otter—a pretty fur now in great demand; also, gentlemen's seal caps, ladies' and children's seal hats and sacques, fur trimmings in all widths, and sleigh and carriage robes of the bear and wolf. In the lace goods section some elegant articles suitable for presents are shown. There are point and duchesse lace trimmings, barbes, capes, fichus, parasol and fan covers, ladies' handkerchiefs which look as delicate as spiders' webs, and guipure and thread trimming laces. Specimens of lace work are shown by this firm which took the first prize at the Vienna Exposition. In shawls and scarfs the Indian variety, all made with the needle, are in great demand at this time, mainly for presents. The fine class of silks dealt in by this house is well known, and they are now offering them at greatly reduced prices. This department is very extensive, occupying a whole section. At the end of this, near the door, the black silks are shown; and a large invoice of the "Tapissier" kind has recently been opened, and is going off at very low rates. The middle division is devoted to the plain silks of lighter qualities, and at the further end those of the richer and more costly varieties. In velvets a choice selection is offered of Lyons and German, colored and black; dress and trimming velvets, Lyons black cloaking velvets; striped and plaid fancy velvets and damasse for over-dresses and skirts; white, black, and colored matelasse; millinery, jewel-case, and tailor's velvet in great variety. There is a large stock of all the latest novelties in dress materials, such as plain and fancy camel's hair, cachmir broderie, neige de Spitzberg, cachemere beige, diagonals, and a choice variety of costume fabrics, at greatly reduced prices. Great reductions have been made in the price of the failles, in which all the newest colorings for evening and street costumes, as myrtle, marine, Bordeaux, creme, sulphur, rose, ciel d'automne, &c., are shown, besides a variety of new and beautiful tints in colored trimming silks. As special holiday goods, an immense variety of embroidered sets have been put up in boxes, suitable for presents, including duchesse lace ties, damasse grenadine fichus, valenciennes lace barbes, bows, sets and capes, and handkerchiefs, plain, initialed, embroidered, and colored bordered, for ladies and gentlemen. In addition to the departments referred to, there are endless others, as the dress goods, dress patterns, glove, suits, and cloakings, the infant, misses', and hosiery departments, in all of which the latest novelties in styles and finest quality of materials may always be found.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Wickham, who has been absent from this City during the past week, returned yesterday and resumed the duties of his office.

A case of scissors, valued at $88, was stolen on Wednesday from the hallway of Lamson & Goodnow's store, No. 88 Chambers street.

Some of the clerks of the Finance Department complain that the warrants for their salaries for November have not yet been signed by the Mayor.

Hester Hubbard, a colored woman, fell down stairs at No. 504 West Twenty-sixth street, on the 27th ult., and was so badly injured that she died yesterday.

Matilda Boston, aged sixty-five years, fell down a flight of stairs at the Colored Home, Sixty-third street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Herman Uhl, Receiver of the German Uptown Savings Bank, yesterday filed his bond for $150,000 in the County Clerk's office. His sureties are Oswald Ottendorfer and Charles Steinway.

While Mr. J. A. Baldwin, of No. 26 West Twenty-third street, was attending the performance at the Union Square Theatre, on Wednesday evening, a pickpocket stole his gold watch, valued at $65.

The local board of Steam-boat Inspectors have made a report to Commissioner Low, in which they state that they are unable to discover the origin of the fire on board the D. R. Martin and the tug-boat W. A. Hennessy.

James Reilly, aged twenty-six, of No. 160 East Twenty-eighth street, attempted to jump off the Harlem train going south, last evening, at One Hundred and Fourth street, and falling, sustained severe injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The following assignment was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday: Jesse H. Baldwin to August W. Weismann—liabilities, $29,210 71; nominal assets, $25,920 50; actual assets, $23,328 45; bond required, $25,000.

The President of the Produce Exchange received a telegram yesterday from Mr. W. M. Goucky, Deputy State Auditor, stating that the Canal Commissioners had ordered the levels to be kept full on the Eastern Division until further orders.

Hermann Pollock, charged with selling cigars improperly boxed and stamped, and Bernard Foley, with peddling cigars in Washington Market without a license, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, and both committed for further examination, with bail fixed at $500 each.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Christina Reffel, aged sixty-six, a well-known shop-lifter, who on the 12th inst. was detected in the act of stealing twenty-seven yards of silk from the store of B. Altman & Co., pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to eighteen months in State Prison.

A velocipede race for $500 and the long distance championship of America was arranged yesterday between A. P. Messinger, the long distance champion, and W. E. Harding, the fifty-mile champion pedestrian. They are to start at 9 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 17 at the American Institute Hall on a race of twenty-four hours.

James Carney, one of the three sailors belonging to schooner Parepa, arrested for alleged mutiny while that vessel was loading at Progreso, Mexico, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Shields, it being shown that he did not participate in the fight that took place. The cases of the other two were taken under advisement.

The foreign mails of yesterday consisted of 38,518 letters and sixty-one bags of papers. The steam-ship Klopstock, for Bremen, carried out 34,443 letters and fifty-eight bags of papers; the City of Vera Cruz, for Havana and other ports, 3,700 letters and three bags of papers, and the Alps, for Kingston, Jamaica, 375 letters.

The Judges of the Marine Court met yesterday to take action on the alleged retention of the fees, &c., by the chief clerk, Mr. Maurice Powers, who, it is said, has not yet paid them over to the City. After a brief conference the matter was laid over until Tuesday next, in order to give Mr. Powers an opportunity to complete his accounts.

In the case of the collision between the Sandy Hook ferry-boat Northfield and the ferry-boat Twilight, running to Staten Island, Aug. 15, 1875, Mr. Addison Low, to whom it was referred by the Local Inspectors, who could not agree, has decided "that Charles H. Kohler, Jr., pilot of the Northfield, was wholly at fault, and is censurable for a violation of the Pilot laws."

The wrestling contest between Andre Christol and Prof. Bauer, is announced to take place at the Grand Opera-house next Saturday evening. The two men are equally matched, so far as skill and strength are concerned. Some time ago, however, one of Bauer's arms was broken, and though it is now firmly set it may give way, and thus cause him an easy defeat.

John J. Sullivan, a teamster, living at No. 519 West Forty-ninth street, on the 20th October stole from the freight depot of the Harlem Railroad Company fourteen barrels of apples, the property of James E. Horton, of Katonah, Westchester County, and sold them, appropriating the proceeds to his own use. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Sullivan pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in State Prison.

BROOKLYN.

Tax Collector Furey has received $1,570,000 of the taxes of 1876.

The arsenal on Portland avenue is to be converted into an armory for the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

To-day the Board of City Works will open the proposals which have been handed in for the contract to clean the streets during the next year.

It has been determined by the Board of Supervisors to make such changes in the building known as the Flatbush Nursery as will fit it for the reception of incurable insane patients.

Thomas Madden and James Millen, each about ten years of age, and hailing from South Brooklyn, attacked a boy named Francis Gleason, who had been given $5 by his mother to make some purchases in a grocery store. They knocked Gleason down and took the money from him. Both Madden and Millen were arrested.

A communication was yesterday received by Mayor Hunter from the Board of City Works, in answer to his letter of Wednesday in reference to complaints concerning the filthy condition of the streets, asking that the localities complained of be named, and promising that the defaulting contractors should be dealt with according to law.

Fire Commissioner Hugh McLaughlin paid into the City Treasury yesterday the $10,000 which he retained as interest on the money received by him while Treasurer of the Fire Department. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council the suit to recover the money commenced against Mr. McLaughlin has been discontinued. McLaughlin also paid $712 due as interest on the original amount.

A. H. Guden, Eli Dancey, Edward Pendergast, and Ella Potter have mysteriously disappeared from their homes in Brooklyn during the past two weeks. The first three are respectable citizens, who were well to do in the world and had no apparent cause to suddenly sever their social and business relations. The girl Ella Potter was only twelve years old, and her father thinks she was abducted by a discharged female employe. Superintendent Campbell has offered a reward of $250 for information which will lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of Mr. Guden. Merwin Wygant, of No. 170 Adams street, a collector, has been missing since last Monday.

There will be a regular business meeting of Plymouth Church to-night, after the usual Friday evening prayer-meeting, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The officers to be elected are as follows: Three Trustees, two members of the Examining Committee, two members of the Music Committee, a Treasurer, and a Clerk. The members of the committee are not eligible to re-election. Mr. Shearman informed a TIMES reporter last night that it was extremely doubtful whether anything more would be done than the election of officers, as that usually consumed the entire evening. The Trustees of the church had a meeting last night for the purpose of considering the question of finances for the coming year.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has reduced the wages of common laborers in its employ to ninety cents a day.

Mrs. Coogan, residing at No. 325 Second street, Jersey City, died on Thursday, aged 101 years. She was the oldest lady in Hudson County, if not in the State.

T. A. Edison, of Newark, the discoverer of the so-called new electric force, has agreed to exhibit its operations before the Newark Board of Trade at their next meeting.

At the annual meeting of the New-Jersey Colonization Society, held in the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth on Wednesday night, addresses were delivered by ex-President McLean, of Princeton, and others.

The work-room of Miss Hadel, a dressmaker, living at No. 156 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, was entered by a sneak thief on Wednesday evening, and robbed of a newly made silk dress and some jewelry, valued in all at $100.

A few days ago Margaret Hawks, a servant in the employ of Poor Master Dudley, of Jersey City, was burned to death. Mary Kelly was yesterday arrested on a charge of having stolen some trinkets from the dead girl's trunk.

A man named Pfeiffer was attacked on Market street, Newark, two weeks ago, and robbed of a gold watch. Yesterday a boy handed him a pawn ticket for the watch. The boy said he had received the ticket from David Tobin, of No. 516 Market street, and Tobin was arrested.

William Kenney, a carpenter, engaged on the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge, over the Hackensack River, undertook to board the Dover express train at the bridge last evening, and falling beneath the wheels was instantly killed. The body was removed to his home on Third street, East Newark.

Coroner Ronan of Jersey City, yesterday arrested Elizabeth Altman, of Beacon avenue, to await the result of an inquest over the remains of a Mrs. Jourgensen, who recently died, suddenly. Coroner Ronan says that he has learned from several physicians that Mrs. Jourgensen's death was the result of malpractice. Mrs. Altman, who is a midwife, attended her in her last illness.

At the meeting of the Newark Board of Trade on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected: President, Edmund L. Joy; Vice Presidents, George Peters, John D. Harrison, George H. Swayne; Secretary, Col. Robert S. Swords; Treasurer, John P. Wakeman; Board of Directors, David Campbell; Jacob W. Crane, William Shore, William F. Dodge, David C. Dodd, William H. Kirk, Phineas Jones, David M. Meeker, J. Smith Hyatt; Arbitration Committee, John Brisbin, George Wilkenson, Alexander Thornbull, William E. Pine, and Col. Robert S. Swords.

ICE.—A speedy visit from the Ice King suggests the necessity of Furs to escape the evil results of his attentions. You must call at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, or at his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment, each of which contains a magnificent stock of Ladies' Furs and Gentlemen's Collars and Cuffs, offering at very moderate prices.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—D. F. Easton, Thomas Nooney, wife, and two children, Mrs. E. Bristle, Miss Cora Blatchford, Miss Laura Blatchford, E. A. Smith, W. Hersey, L. S. Brooks and wife, George A. Archer and wife, two children and nurse, Mr. Hersey, wife, and child, Miss Julia E. Tredwell, Miss A. F. Stanton, W. E. Copeland and wife, Mrs. A. L. King and two children, Mrs. A. W. Moore, Mrs. C. Copeland, Miss Ella Copeland, A. J. Blatchford, Charles Crosby, A. A. Dart, L. Hotchkiss, W. Sweet, M. Mooney, Ira Taylor, J. Johnson, G. H. Downes, William Wallace, Walter Brown, Clark W. Cook, Thomas Holtby, David Lord, Charles Sacrey, Henry Flye, William Noonan, James Duffy, A. T. Carey, N. G. Mosely, H. D. Black, P. N. Sutor.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—E. Carnelley, Roger Fair, J. Burnlee, Hartley Campbell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—W. B. Whiting, I. H. Belcher, N. Samuel, William Herber, L. Northbuse, J. L. Cudlipp, V. Yzquierdo, G. de Veira-Carvil, Fitz Bock, F. Berxenfeld.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ....7:14 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets...4:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:53 | Gov. Island..5:42 | Hell Gate....7:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Ga., William R. Garrison; Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina via Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Klopstock, (Ger.,) Winzer, Hamburg via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Barks Walker Armington, Jr., Hooper, Bristol, Eng., Parsons & Loud; Andreas, (Russ.,) Lassen, Carthagena, Spain, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lussignano, (Aust.,) Sentinella, Penarth Roads for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Columbia, Dickerson, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Armonia, (Ital.,) Cafferina, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Cooper, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Daylight, Marks, Georgetown, Dem., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Serena P. Smith, Warren, Salonica, Turkey, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Ramirez, Barnard, Minatitlan, Mexico, J. O. Ward & Co.

Schrs. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; O. C. Acken, Toms, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Victor Puig, Pinkham, Cienfuegos, Cuba, E. Puig & Co.; Orient, Staples, Pawtucket, R. I., Rackett & Bro.; Jacob E. Ridgeway, Townsend, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.; William H. Van Brunt, Haughwout, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.; W. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Son.

Sloop M. J. Forsbay, Seaman, Eadington, N. C., J. M. Seaman.

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Leghorn Oct. 26, Naples 29th, Sorrento 30th, Messina Nov. 2, Palermo 12th, and Gibraltar 18th, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had moderate easterly winds during first four days and heavy N. W. and S. W. gales remainder of the passage.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCrery, La Guayra Nov. 23, Port Spain 27th, St. Thomas Dec. 1, and St. Johns, P. R., 2d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong N. W. winds N. of Hatteras; no date, lat. 38, lon. 72 30, exchanged signals with an American schr. under stormsails, showing a red flag with a white and blue ball in the centre.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Josiah J. White.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Donaldson, Venice Oct. 22, Trieste 3d, Messina Nov. 3, Denia 9th, Almeria 10th, Malaga 11th, Gibraltar 14th, St. Micheals, Azores, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Othello, (Br.,) Bristow, Hull Nov. 22, via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Bark Acorn, (of Sunderland,) Piper, Gloucester 70 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Oct. 16, lat 48 44, lon. 12, Daniel Stapleton, aged twenty-eight years, fell from jibboom and was drowned.

Brig Susan Bergen, (of Brookhaven,) Tuthill, Malaga Oct. 28, with fruit to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 2; has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Osprey, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Owen, Lisbon 57 ds., with salt to R. P. Currie. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; Nov. 8, lat. 40, lon. 37 18, passed large quantities of wrecked material, consisting of a vessel's spars, hatches, bulwarks, and pine planks.

Brig Cora Green, (new, 247 tons,) Collins, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Brig Jens Hintz, (Dan.,) Hansen, Malaga 42 ds., with fruit to Baring Brothers & Co.—vessel to order.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Churbuck, Fall River.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Providence.

Schr. Pearl, Philips, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Cashman, Warren.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Klopstock, for Hamburg; Alps, for Kingston, Jam.; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ships Arundel Castle, for London; David Crockett and Agenor, for San Francisco; barks Romo, for Santander; Vibillia, for Cork, for orders; brigs Robert Mowe, for Port Spain; Gem, for Barbados.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Sunken Meadows (middle ground) buoy, Hell Gate, reported missing, was replaced yesterday, as was also the buoy on Diamond Reef, Governor's Island.

A. C. RHIND, Captain, U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector Third District.

Office of Light-house Inspector Third District, Tompkinsville, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Ankers, for Kingston, Jam., left her dock Dec. 8, and when half-way to Staten Island broke her cut-off. A new one has been made, and is now—1:30 P. M. (9th)—being fitted, and she will sail to-morrow morning. (10th)

Bark D. H. Balls, Penny, from New-Orleans, for Havre, (cargo of cotton,) put into Key West 8th inst., leaking badly, having struck on Tortugas; will probably discharge cargo.

CAMDEN, Me., Dec. 9.—Arr. schr. Monitor, Keller, from Islesboro, with a cargo of lumber to Camden, and the crew taken from the schr. Oliver, of Bangor, which was blown ashore last week and is now beached at Islesboro full of water.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 6.—Sld. brig Columbus, (Sp.,) Ferrer, Charleston.

7th.—Sld. brig H. P. Dewey, Loring, Galveston.

GUANTANAMO.—Sld. prior to Dec. 7, brig Lydia H. Cole, Rose, New-York.

HALIFAX, Dec. 8.—Arr. brig Beaver, (Br.,) New-York; Louise, (Br.,) West Indies.

Sld. brig Pottie, (Br.,) Jamaica.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—Arr. steamer Crescent City, Curtis, New-York.

7th.—Sld. steamer Yasoo, Wiltbank, (from Philadelphia.)

MATANZAS, Dec. 8.—Sld. brig. S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Chase, Pass Christian; Eva, (Sp.,) Domenech, Charleston; schr. Kate Rommel, Adams, New-York.

ST. JAGO, Dec. 3.—Arr. schr. J. D. Robinson, Glover, Cardiff.

Nov. 30.—Sld. brigs Francisco, (Sp.,) Rosells, Charleston; Seguando Romano, (Sp.,) do.

Dec. 1.—Bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, New-York, via Guantanamo; brig Ferdinand, (Br.,) Penvill, Delaware Breakwater, via Guantanamo.

NORTH SYDNEY.—Arr. 8th, brig Addie Benson, (Br.,) 69 ds. from Dublin; reports was blown off the coast three times, the last time nearly to St. Pierre (brig previously reported spoken as Ida Benson, short of water, &c.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Sld. General Birch, Skulda, Somerset, Brage, Monte A., Golden Rule, Sipore.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Eugenia.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Expounder, in the Channel; Village Belle, Veritas.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Tiber, Virginia.

HAVRE, Dec. 9.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer France, Capt. Lachesnez, from New-York Nov. 29, arr. at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The steam-ship Lord Clive, Capt. Urquhart, from Philadelphia Nov. 27, arr. here to-day.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
BEG LEAVE TO INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THEIR NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS TO THEIR SUPERIOR STOCK OF
FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
EMBRACING
Every Article in the Line.
DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES,
FANS & OPERA GLASSES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
London Silk Umbrellas.
NOVELTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY,
OFFER A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FINE.
Electro-plated Ware,
expressly adapted for the
HOLIDAYS.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FINE STOCK OF
FUR-LINED
SILK CIRCULARS,
OF DIFFERENT STYLES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED, AND MADE UP WITH SPECIAL CARE.
AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES
OFFERED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867,
LONDON, 1862.
Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with price list, mailed free on application.
STEINWAY & SONS,
107, 109, and 111 East 14th st., New-York.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 Fifth Avenue,
Will be Open
Every Evening till Christmas.
GOOD PLACE TO SPEND A LEISURE HOUR.
STORE FILLED WITH NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
MANY PATTERNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH AND EXPENSIVE ARTICLES.
A STILL GREATER ASSORTMENT AT MODERATE PRICES.
GRAND DISPLAY OF DIAMONDS THE FINEST IN THE COUNTRY IN THE FIFTH AVENUE WINDOW EVERY PLEASANT EVENING THIS WEEK.
Every One Should See It.

Chickering & Sons,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
CHICKERING HALL,
No. 130 5th av., corner of 18th st.,
Where they will be pleased to receive their friends and the public.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE.
Medals Obtained at Paris and Vienna.
LOVERS OF GOOD CHOCOLATE
ARE REMINDED THAT
BAKER'S VANILLA CHOCOLATES
are the finest obtainable, either in this country or in Europe.
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA
can be used with satisfaction by persons whose digestion is impaired, where tea or coffee would be injurious.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.,
ESTABLISHED 1780.
Manufacturers of the widely celebrated
Baker's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Which are for sale by the leading Grocers.
MEDALS OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS.
Factory, No. 101 West 14th st.,
Stores, 6th av., corner 14th st., 8th av., corner 26th st., offer their fine selected stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware for the holidays at greatly reduced prices.